

# SITUATION WORSE.

## Report Comes From Japanese Sources That

## 1500 Were Massacred

## By the Chinese Within the City of Tien Tsen.

## The Big Guns are Being Worked Considerably in the Bombardment--The Casualties are Reported as Very Heavy.

## All Concessions Belonging to Foreigners Burned--The Russians Occupying the Railroad Stations are Hard Pressed and Reinforcements are Urgently Needed--R. R. Open to Chung Long.

LONDON, JUNE 21.—A SPECIAL FROM SHANGHAI SAYS THAT IT IS REPORTED FROM JAPANESE SOURCES THAT 1500 FOREIGNERS HAVE BEEN MASSACRED AT TIEN TSIN.

TWO CRUISERS AT SHANGHAI. WASHINGTON, JUNE 21.—THE STATE DEPARTMENT HAS A CABLEGRAM FROM CONSUL GENERAL GOODNOW AT SHANGHAI ANNOUNCING THE ARRIVAL THERE OF TWO STEEL CRUISERS. THESE VESSELS ARE SUPPOSED TO BE BRITISH CRUISERS, TO PROTECT THE TOWN IN THE EVENT OF AN ATTACK FROM OUTLYING FORTS.

ALL SAFE IN PEKIN. BRUSSELS, JUNE 22.—PETIT BLEU, STATES THAT A TELEGRAM WAS RECEIVED YESTERDAY BY AN IMPORTANT BRUSSELS FIRM FROM CHINA SAYING THAT ADMIRAL SEYMOUR'S RELIEVING FORCE AND THE RUSSIAN COLUMN HAS ENTERED PEKIN SIMULTANEOUSLY. LEGATIONS ARE REPORTED INTACT AND ALL BELGIAN RESIDENTS SAID TO BE SAFE.

CHINESE REGULARS, NOT THE BOXERS. BERLIN, JUNE 22.—ACCORDING TO A DESPATCH FROM SHANGHAI TIEN TSIN IS BEING BOMBARDED BY THE CHINESE REGULARS AND NOT BY THE BOXERS.

CASUALTIES ARE HEAVY. CHEFOO, JUNE 22.—IT IS OFFICIALLY REPORTED THAT THE BOMBARDMENT OF TIEN TSIN WITH LARGE GUNS CONTINUES INCESSANTLY. THE FOREIGN CONCESSIONS HAVE NEARLY ALL BEEN BURNED AND AMERICAN CONSULATE RAZED. THE RUSSIANS ARE OCCUPYING THE RAILROAD STATION BUT ARE HARD PRESSED, AND RE-INFORCEMENTS ARE URGENTLY NEEDED. THE CASUALTIES ARE HEAVY THE RAILROAD IS OPEN FROM TONG TU TO CHING LONG CHUN HALF WAY TO TAKU.

MISSIONARY MASSACRED. New York, June 22.—Rev. Dr. Leo

nard, secretary of the Methodist foreign missionary society of this city, received the following cablegram today: "Chefoo, June 15.—Tien Tsin has been bombarded. The situation in Peking is very serious. Hopkins, Brown and King saved by gun boat. The three men mentioned are missionaries. Dr. Leonard infers from the fact that only three who were saved are cabled the remaining 24 missionaries in Tien Tsin have been murdered by Boxers. Among them are many women, including five in the woman's foreign missionary society and members of the Haynor, Pike, and Hopkins and Brown families.

**SOUTH AFRICAN WAR.** Boers Assert They Have Had Successes East of Pretoria. London, June 22.—General Buller is pressing his advance. On Wednesday he followed the Johannesburg railway to Paardekop, 31 miles from St. Anderton. About 800 Boers, singly or in small parties, have surrendered. The war office has issued a list of casualties in engagements around Hottelbron, previously undisclosed. Lord Roberts has adopted the Transvaal mining regulations. Five miles of telegraph between Koomatipoort and Koop Malden are down, and native runners traverse the distance. The Boers continue to assert that they have had successes east of Pretoria.

**Buller's Advance.** Paardekop, Transvaal, June 22.—General Buller's column arrived here. The presence of the army has induced many burghers to lay down their arms. The retreating Boers have destroyed a bridge and culverts, but the Sandpruit bridge is little damaged.

**Ponties For South Africa.** Dallas, Tex., June 22.—Thirteen carloads of ponies from Montana passed through this city en route for New Orleans. The ponies will be shipped to South Africa for the British military service.

**Cold-Blooded Murder.** Texarkana, Ark., June 22.—Colonel Gardner, a prominent Red river planter, had been to Texarkana, and upon returning home entered his feed lot, when a negro, said to be Moses Williams, held him up and robbed him of his money and valuables. Williams then retired a few steps and fired the contents of a gun into Gardner's body, killing him instantly. The officers of the county are on the trail of the murderer.

**Held Up a Train.** Tullio, La., June 22.—Passenger train No. 221, southbound, was held up by four bandits on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern railroad, just north of Olla, La. Two men entered the express car with Engineer Barbaro and the fireman in line and demanded of Express Messenger Chase Fears that he give over all valuables, which he did. The robbers only secured \$31. The sheriff and a posse are now in pursuit of the robbers.

**Elected at Primaries.** Jackson, Miss., June 22.—The first primary election ever held in the United States to select delegates to a Democratic national convention was held in the 75 counties of Mississippi. Five candidates were in the field for places on the delegation. Governor Longino, Senator Money, R. H. Henry and Senator Sullivan were elected.

**Senatorial Investigation.** Washington, June 22.—Senator Platt (Conn.) said: "I have been in consultation with a view of obtaining at the earliest possible moment a detailed statement of receipts and expenditures in the island of Cuba from its occupation to April 30, 1900, such detailed statement being necessary to any thorough and intelligent investigation as required by the senate resolution directing the same. Every effort is being made by the war department to furnish the information required within the shortest possible time. It is evident that until this is done, the work of investigating by witnesses can not be commenced."

**Will Aguinaldo Accept?** Manila, June 22.—Two hundred Filipinos met in Manila to determine honorable and decorous methods for securing peace. The results were submitted to General MacArthur, who accepted them. The leaders of the meeting will use their influence to induce Aguinaldo to accept the arrangements, which are as follows: Amnesty; the return by Americans to the Filipinos of confiscated property; employment for the revolutionary generals in the navy and militia when established; the application of the Filipino revenues to succor needy Filipino soldiers; a guarantee to the Filipinos of the exercise of personal rights accorded to Americans by their constitution; establishment of civil governments at Manila and in the provinces; expulsion of the friars.

**Bridge Blown Up.** Gunnison, Colo., June 22.—The Colorado and Southern Railroad company's iron bridge across Gunnison river, two and one-half miles above this town, was wrecked by an explosion of giant powder. The explosion is believed to have been caused by sympathizers with the strikers at the Baldwin coal mines in order to prevent the running of trains from the mines.

**Wheeler Makes Ready.** Washington, June 22.—General Joseph Wheeler was at the war department arranging for the assumption of the command of the Department of the Lakes. He will enter upon the discharge of his duties next Monday.

## LOOK Upon Rathbone as Guilty.

## Trouble Ahead For the Directors of Posts in Cuba.

## His Replies to the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General

## Did not Please That Dignitary, and an Arrest, Pending a Full Investigation, is Not at all Improbable.

Havana, June 22.—It is probable that Estes G. Rathbone, the suspended director of posts, will be arrested within the next few days. The postal inspectors assert that they have evidence implicating him beyond any question. Mr. Rathbone's replies in the course of the examination before Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Bristow and the inspectors were regarded as very unsatisfactory, more than establishing the suspicions that have been forced upon the investigators during the last few weeks, until proof has accumulated to such an extent as to compel them to look upon Mr. Rathbone as guilty.

It is also understood that the authorities will ask for the extradition of the head of the printing firm at Muncie, which sent bills on billheads other than those of the firm, billheads of a purely fictitious firm. The defendants will be Neeley, Rathbone, Reeves, Rich and the Muncie printer. Rich will be accepted as state's evidence.

At the fiscal's office it was said that the custom house fraud cases would come up on June 25, and would be vigorously pushed. It is understood that the fiscal believes that, with two exceptions, he can secure convictions.

Mr. Bristow has virtually completed his work of investigation. He has had a long interview with Governor General Wood, and the papers and documents were turned over to the fiscal.

# END

## Of the Republican Convention.

## Got Out a Band

## And Made Monkeys of Themselves

## In Their Antics After the Nominations Were Finally Made.

## The Formal Notification Will be Made July 12th, When the Committee Will Wait on McKinley.

Philadelphia, June 22.—The scenes attending the unanimous selections of William McKinley for president and Theodore Roosevelt for vice president were tumultuous in the extreme. Such demonstrations in honor of the nominees of a national convention have never been surpassed, perhaps, in the history of politics in this country.

There were no preliminaries. The wrangle expected over the question of reducing the representation in the south was averted by the withdrawal of ex-Senator Quay's proposition. The great hall became quiet as Senator Lodge, standing before 15,000 eager faces, gavel in hand, announced that nominations for president of the United States were in order. The reading clerk advanced to the front of the platform. When Alabama was called a thin, red-whiskered delegate from that state arose and surrendered the first right to speak to Ohio. A flutter of handkerchiefs filled the air and a cheer went up from the delegates in the pit as Senator Foraker of Ohio strode toward the platform. The air was surcharged with electricity as he mounted the steps. He began to call up the hurricane from the start. When he said the nomination had already been made, that Wolcott and Lodge and the platform had each in turn named his candidate, a great cheer went up. When he said his candidate was the first choice of every man who desired Republican success in November, the roar was like the rush of a heavy sea through a rocky cavern. When he concluded by placing McKinley in nomination, not on behalf of Ohio but of all the states and territories, a clap of thunder shook the building. Below him, all about him, were deafening roars. The previous whistlings of the storm were but the rustlings of a summer night's breeze. The hall was an angry sea of tossing color. Hats were lifted aloft on canes. Umbrellas were hoisted and twisted until they resembled whirling dervishes. On the stage Senator Hanna, his handkerchief in one hand and a fan in the other, was spurring the vast assemblage to new endeavors. The demonstration, all told, lasted exactly 15 minutes. In length of time it does not compare with the prolonged cheer which went up for Grant in 1880 or Blaine in 1888 or for McKinley in 1896. It is also surpassed in length of time by demonstrations at Democratic conventions.

**ANOTHER STORM.** This protracted outburst was but the forerunner of the pandemonium that reigned a moment later when Roosevelt, the man of the hour, mounted the platform to second the president's nomination. When the convention caught sight of him it went off again like a rocket. As he stood there facing the yelling multitude the roar could have been heard for blocks. His first statement was that he rose to second the nomination of William McKinley, who had faced more problems than any president since Lincoln. The convention got on its feet and it was several minutes before he could proceed. When he reached his peroration and with a world of infinite scorn in his voice asked if America was a weakling to shrink from the world work of the world powers, the whole pit echoed "No" in chorus.

Senator Thurston, the Demosthenes of the senate; John W. Yerkes, an orator from the Blue Grass state, and Governor Mount of Indiana also seconded McKinley's nomination, but before the latter concluded the convention was impatient for a vote and several times tried to howl him down. Then the roll of states was called and delegation after delegation rose in solid blocks and cast their votes for McKinley. When Chairman Lodge made the announcement that the president had been renominated for the term beginning March 4, 1901, there was the same wild storm which had been raised by Foraker. When it was over Roosevelt's nomi-

nation for the vice presidency evoked a succession of similar demonstrations. Lafe Young of Iowa, who was with Roosevelt in Cuba, nominated him on behalf of the state which had originally come to Philadelphia for Dilliver. His nomination was seconded by Delegate Murray of Secretary Long's state and Delegate Ashton of Washington, which came here for Bartlett-Tripp. Chauncey Depey wound up the oratory on behalf of the state which declared for Woodruff. At 2:14 the convention, which had done the unparalleled thing of nominating both the candidates for president and vice president unanimously, adjourned.

**National Committee Officials.** Philadelphia, June 22.—The national committee has re-elected M. A. Hanna chairman. Congressman Dick of Ohio was re-elected temporary secretary. On motion of Senator Scott of West Virginia, George Wiswell of Milwaukee was unanimously elected sergeant-at-arms of the national committee for four years in place of H. L. Swords of New York, resigned. Chairman Hanna was authorized to select from the members of the national committee an executive campaign committee, and the committee then adjourned subject to the call of the chairman. The headquarters of the national committee will be established at Chicago and New York, as in the campaign of 1896. Chairman Hanna later announced the names of the five members of the new executive committee of the national committee, as follows: Henry C. Payne of Wisconsin, Joseph H. Manley of Maine, N. B. Scott of West Virginia, Harry D. New of Indiana and George L. Shoup of Idaho. It is expected that the committee to inform President McKinley of his nomination will perform their duty at Canton, O., July 15.

**President's Congratulations.** Washington, June 22.—The president sent the following congratulatory telegram to Governor Roosevelt: "Your unanimous nomination is a high and deserved success. I extend my heartiest congratulations. Although no definite time has been fixed for the notification committee to wait upon the president, and formally notify him of his nomination, it is known that the president has indicated that it would be entirely satisfactory to him if the committee would visit him at Canton on July 12. He and Mrs. McKinley expect to leave here for Canton not later than July 1.

## MORE Crookedness is Discovered.

## Cuban Affairs Are Proving a Very Prolific Field

## For Wholesale Official Corruption and Prostitution of Public Position.

## The Postal Scandals Are Only a Small Integer in the Great Amount of Crookedness Existing There.

Havana, June 22.—The postal frauds have rather swamped the scandal existing in the university, which has been the milking ground for some of the best men in Cuba, who, as under professors, received \$24,000 a year each. There were 72 of these professors, and 24 assistants, some having no classes at all, and others only one or two students. Many of the professors drew other government salaries. When this was called to General Wood's attention he immediately inaugurated reforms, which resulted in cutting down the list to 46, including assistants. There are only 450 students.

**Glacier Destroyed.** Seattle, Wash., June 22.—Captain Heckman of the steamship Queen, just in from Alaska, says that the earthquake in Alaska last October completely destroyed the sea end of the Muir glacier. The Queen sailed through fragments and icebergs for five miles but failed to see anything of the old formation.

**Sixth Ohio Democrats.** Blanchester, O., June 22.—The Sixth district Democratic convention nominated Adam Bridge for congress and elected John Wood and H. D. Nichols delegates and W. Whitman and D. Rhoness as alternates to the national convention.

# SHOT

## And Shell Being Hurled

## Into Tien Tsin

## American Consulate Reported Destroyed

## And Much Other Damage to the Property of Foreigners.

## American Vessels in the Pei Ho River Attacked by the Chinese When Bombardment of Taku Forts Began.

Washington, June 22.—Acting secretary of the navy received a cable message from Admiral Kempff, dated Chefoo, June 21, saying that Tien Tsin is being bombarded and that the American consulate as well as much of the foreign concessions are being destroyed. A relief party is en route to Tien Tsin, including 130 American marines under Major Walter.

London, June 22.—The United States gunboat Monocacy was two miles up the Pei-Ho river when the international fleet began the bombardment of the Taku forts. According to the Shanghai correspondent of The Daily Express, she was shot through the bows. The correspondent says that Chinese riflemen on both banks of the river attacked her, but unsuccessfully. The scantiness of authentic news with reference to the situation continues. Admiral Kempff's dispatch to the United States navy department announcing that Tien Tsin is being bombarded was prominently used by the London papers and commented upon as indicating a change for the worse.

The British admiralty does not believe the report of the death of Admiral Seymour, commander of the international relief column, and semi-official assurances are given that there seems to be not the slightest evidence to back up such a report. It is pointed out that Admiral Seymour had sufficient supplies to enable him to get to Peking or to get back. "We are hopeful," says the semi-official announcement, "that since he has not done the latter he has done the former."

A dispatch from Shanghai says: "The consuls met to consider the situation, which in the absence of news from Peking is looked upon as particularly threatening. Grave fears still exist as to the safety of the Europeans in Peking. It was agreed to wire to the senior consul at Chefoo to communicate with the senior officers at Taku, asking for immediate assistance in communicating direct with Peking, which they believe can be brought about through Sheng, director of telegraphs. They advise that Sheng be asked to explain the interruption of communications."

The stoppage of trade has thrown 10,000 coolies out of work at Shanghai. All the English ladies at Tien Tsin left there Saturday by a train for Taku. Shanghai wires that they had some exciting experiences and would not have gotten through except for the assistance of the Chinese troops. The Boxers made several desperate attempts to attack the train.

Taking advantage of the political disorders bands of robbers are pillaging in the vicinity of Sam Chun. The Chinese authorities are powerless.

**Uncle Sam to Keep Out.** Washington, June 22.—Chinese Minister Wu was seen after his visit to the state department. He said that Secretary Hay had expressed his gratification at the news the minister had brought from Viceroy Liu of the three great Yang Tse Kiang provinces, Kiang Su, Kiang Si and Anhui, to the effect that he, in conjunction with his colleague, Viceroy Chan of the provinces of Hunan and Hu Peh, were fully competent to maintain order and insure protection to all foreigners within their jurisdiction, and asking that no foreign forces be landed within these provinces. Minister Wu said he would reply to Viceroy Liu and repeat Secretary Hay's assurances that no United States forces would invade his territory so long as peace and order are preserved therein.

**Supplies For Kempff.** Washington, June 22.—Admiral Remy, from Manila, supplemented his previous brief dispatch relative to the sailing of the Zafiro by one later in the day announcing the departure of the Iris from Manila for Taku. Iris is a water boat, but on this trip she carries a quantity of supplies for Ad-

miral Kempff's little squadron, as well as a cargo of good coal, a commodity which will be sorely needed by the time she arrives.

**Foreigners In China.** Washington, June 22.—Interesting statistics concerning foreigners in China are contained in a report on trade relations between China and the United States, just received at the state department from Consul Fowler at Chefoo, dated May 7. The table of foreigners is divided into two classes, residents and firms, and includes statistics for the years 1898 and 1899. The total foreign residents are said to number 17,923.

**Japan's Preparations.** Yokohama, June 22.—Great secrecy is maintained regarding Japan's military preparations. Fifteen large transports have already been chartered and 18 warships are mobilizing. A field hospital service from Yaku to Peking is being organized here, and will proceed immediately. Chinese military students are leaving Japan.

**Clark Wins Elections.** Butte, Mont., June 22.—The Clark wing of the Democratic state convention convened, seating all contesting delegations in favor of Clark, which, with uncontested delegations in favor, gave a total of 275 out of 481 of the state representation. Resolutions strongly condemning the Daly faction and demanding the resignation of Democratic state officers and congressmen as unfit for office were passed. Senator Clark addressed the convention. The delegates to the national convention were elected, as follows: W. A. Clark, Richard Fitzgerald, J. M. Holt, S. T. Hauser, Frank Higgins, H. L. Frank.

**Next War With England.** Berlin, June 22.—A sensation has been caused by the declaration of Herr Hertel, a member of the reichstag and editor-in-chief of the Deutsche Tages Zeitung, the agrarian organ, who, in the course of a political speech at Ebernburg, said: "Our next war will be naval and against England. Of this we have been quietly assured by the government, and it was because of this assurance that the agrarians voted for the naval bill."

**Elevator Burned.** Mondovi, Wis., June 22.—The Northern Grain company's elevator burned, together with 30,000 bushels of wheat and much other grain. Loss estimated at about \$50,000, partly insured.

## FELT Is the Action of the Unions.

## Their Boycott Against the St. Louis Transit Company.

## The Extent to Which the Effect is Felt is Wide Spread and Disastrous,

## Extending to Many of the Business Houses—Verdict of Assault and Battery Brought in a Strikers Case.

St. Louis, June 22.—The general boycott inaugurated by the American Federation of Labor to help win the battle for the strikers is making itself felt. Representatives of various business houses besieged the headquarters of the street railway union protesting against boycotts, declaring that they were unmerited and unjust. In a bulletin issued the unions are advised to act slowly and with care in declaring boycotts and take no steps without according a hearing to those against whom action is proposed.

After wrangling for two days the jury which heard the evidence in the case of Herman Schumacher returned a verdict finding the defendant guilty of assault and battery and fixing his punishment at a fine of \$1. The decision, in view of the various aspects of the case, is ridiculed. The charge of assault and battery was preferred against Schumacher by Miss Pauline Hesser, because of his alleged eviction of her from his saloon while a man was awaiting her in the street, after having assaulted and caused her to seek refuge in the place.

**Broke Jail.** Coleman, Tex., June 22.—William Taylor, under death sentence for train robbery and murder; Noah Willerson, under life sentence for murder, and three other convicts, escaped from the jail here. No trace of the fugitives has been discovered.







# BEST FOR THE BOWELS

If you haven't a regular, healthy movement of the bowels every day, you're sick, or will be. Keep your bowels open, and be well. Force in the shape of violent purges or pills, poisons the system. The smoothest, easiest, most perfect way of keeping the bowels clear and clean is to take

KEEP YOUR BLOOD CLEAN

M'CALLA SAVED GILLMORE.

Story From the Philippines Told to President McKinley.

The president while on route to witness the eclipse on the Dolphin was told a very interesting story which reflects great credit on Captain Bowditch H. McCalla, who is now gallantly leading the American marines and blue-jackets to the rescue of Americans at Peking. Heretofore the army has received all the credit for the rescue of Lieutenant Gillmore, who had been so long a captive among the Filipinos. Captain McCalla, it would appear, played the heroic part in the rescue and was the first naval officer in years to have been made a colonel in charge of infantry, cavalry, artillery, marines and blue-jackets in the field.

The story told to the president by Colonel Webb C. Hayes is as follows, says the Washington correspondent of the St. Louis Republic:

"With a party of 175 men I was caught in one of the smaller towns and completely surrounded by several thousands of the enemy that escape was impossible and starvation seemed imminent. We were in such a situation that we could not fight our way through or subsist very long on the short rations we carried. No over-riding feeling was the force that we realized that to give up meant death or capture to the entire little garrison. Our only hope of salvation lay in a relief party."

"When we were about abandoning hope of receiving assistance from the troops, the Newark was seen steaming up the coast and at once began to open up with her secondary battery on the shore of the town. Clearing away the insurgents, the Newark came under the protection of her guns, had boats filled with marines and sailors making for the shore and coming to our assistance. It proceeded to batter the insurgents and send them fleeing toward the interior. Provisions were at once supplied to us."

"Coming on shore, Captain McCalla threw out pickets and at once assumed charge of the town's defense. At this point Colonel Howze came up and with the rations supplied by Captain McCalla was enabled to pursue the enemy and finally rescue Gillmore and his party. But for the Newark and McCalla Gillmore would probably never have been saved, and our little garrison would probably have been slaughtered. I cannot speak too highly of the conduct of Captain McCalla."

"But that is not all. Shortly after General Young reached the scene and hearing of what Captain McCalla had done at once asked him to assume command with the rank of colonel, to which his naval rank entitled him, of detachments of infantry, cavalry and artillery. Shortly after Captain McCalla was in command of a big army force and operated it successfully for several days."

**CHEAP INSURANCE.**  
Many a man has been insured against Bright's disease, diabetes, or other dangerous ailments by a fifty cent bottle of Foley's Kidney Cure. Make no other. H. F. Yorkkamp, cor. Main and North Sts.

**WO EXCURSIONS TO CHAUTAUQUA LAKE, JULY 6th AND 27th, 1900.**

The Chicago & Erie R. Co., the direct Chautauqua line, will sell round trip tickets on dates given above at rate from Lima of \$3.40. Tickets good returning 80 days from date of sale. For time of trains and any other information apply to F. C. McCoy, agent.

Last fall I sprained my left hip while handling some heavy boxes. The doctor I called on said at first it was slight strain and would soon be well, but it grew worse and the doctor then said I had rheumatism. It continued to grow worse and I could hardly get around to work. I went to a drug store and the druggist recommended me to try Chamberlain's Pain Balm. I tried it and one-half of a 50 cent bottle cured me entirely. I now recommend it to all my friends.—F. A. Bobcock, Erie, Pa. It is for sale by all druggists.

**EXCURSION:**

To the Soldiers' Home at Dayton via H. & D., Thursday, June 28, \$1.50 for the round trip. Tickets good going on the 5:45 a. m. train; good returning leaving Dayton at 6:30 p. m. around coaches to the home.

**CASTORIA.**  
The Kind You Have Always Bought

Signature of J. H. P. H. P.

## GRAND BALLOON ASCENSION.

**GOES UP SATURDAY AT Highland Park.**

**HIGHLAND PARK.**

By the King of Aeronautes, Prof. Charles Walcott, of Haverhill, Mass., and leap for life from the clouds, with Parachute Drop from height of over 4000 feet. During the Ascension

## Deed of Two House Lots

Will be distributed, which we will execute

## FREE TO THE FINDER.

WE SHALL ALSO GIVE

**LOTS FREE** To the Handsomest Lady **ON THE LAND.**  
And the Prettiest Baby

Bring your Family with you and enjoy the Outing at

## HIGHLAND PARK.

The Great Sale now Going on and the Lots Going Like Hot Cakes.



Special Electric Cars Daily and Sunday to

## HIGHLAND PARK.

FREE TICKETS Can be Obtained at our Office, In Melville's Drug Store, Corner of Main and High Streets.

## NATIONAL CONVENTIONS

Places Where They Have Been Held Since 1832.

## BALTIMORE THE SCENE OF TWELVE

It Has Been Called the Convention City—Of Late Years Chicago Has Been More Deserving of the Title.

Nominating a President—The First National Convention.

Baltimore has been the scene of 12 national conventions, more than any other city in the United States, says the New York Evening Sun. It came to be called Convention City. The first national convention of the Democratic party was held there in May, 1832.

The Democrats convened there again in 1836, 1840, 1844, 1848, 1852, 1856 and 1860. Whig national conventions were held in Baltimore in 1844, 1852 and 1856, and the Republican national convention met there in 1860. Chicago of later years has been more deserving of the title. The Republicans made Chicago their choice in 1860, the famous convention at which Lincoln was nominated. Since then the Windy City has been the scene of the following national conventions: Democratic, 1864; Republican, 1868; Republican, 1880; Republican and Democratic, 1884; Republican, 1888; Democratic, 1892; Republican and Democratic, 1896. New York city seems to be shunned by national conventions. The Democratic convention of 1888 is the solitary record. Kansas City gets its first national convention this year. The Republicans this year went back to the scene of their first national convention, 1856.

The Republican national convention of 1872 was also held in Philadelphia. The only other cities in which national conventions of the big parties have been held are Washington (Whigs, 1832), Harrisburg (Whigs, 1836 and 1840), Cincinnati (Democrats, 1856 and 1860) and Republicans, 1876). St. Louis (Democrats, 1876 and 1888, and Republicans, 1892) and Minneapolis (Republican, 1892).

Until the constitutional amendment of 1804 the president and the vice president were voted for on the same ballot, the man with the second highest number of votes becoming vice president. The presidential electors have not always been chosen by popular vote. Before 1800 it was the general custom for the state legislatures to choose the electors, and it was not until 1823 that presidential electors were chosen in nearly all the states by popular vote. As late as 1875 the Colorado legislature chose the three presidential electors to represent that state.

There is nothing in the constitution to prevent any state legislature naming its own electors without appeal to the

people provided such a method of election is prescribed by the state laws. From 1800 to 1824 presidential candidates were chosen by the members of congress in caucus. In 1824 the electoral college failed to make a choice from the candidates so submitted, and the matter went to the house of representatives. Four years later Tennessee's legislature nominated Andrew Jackson without any reference to the congressional caucus. His opponent, John Quincy Adams, was nominated in the old way, but that was the end of presidential nominations by congressional caucus.

What may be called the first national convention was not held by either of the great parties. It was conducted by what was known as the Anti-Masonic party and was held in Baltimore in September, 1831. Delegates attended from every state (not chosen, however, on a basis of electoral strength), a president and vice president were nominated and a platform was adopted. The Democrats held their first national convention in Baltimore in May, 1832. 313 delegates being present. As this year, the only contest was over the vice presidency. General Harrison having a walkover for first place. His opponents convened in Washington and named Henry Clay. 17 out of 24 states being represented. Since then nominating conventions have been the rule.

**SECRET BOOKKEEPING.**

How England Transported Troops and Supplies in South Africa.

To debit the imperial government with the usual traffic charges upon troops in passenger trains and upon food, forage and guns would have not only entailed an immense amount of bookkeeping, but it would have put on record for the guidance of disloyal persons the movements, number and destinations of our soldiers and a complete betrayal of the weight and destination of the guns and supplies hurried to the front, writes Julian Ralph in the London Daily Mail. On this account it was agreed between the government and railway, that the latter should charge so much per truck or carriage per mile and that there should be no per capita charges for troops or animals except for the few that went by regular passenger trains. No weight of goods was recorded, the only care being to see that the maximum carrying capacity of the trucks was not exceeded.

In future wars this method will be copied because it combines economy with a secrecy which is valuable beyond computation. I did not verify the figures, but have heard that the prices charged against the imperial government are equal to a penny per man per mile, three-quarters of that sum for a horse and 5 farthings per ton per mile for supplies. The railway department is said not to be losing or profiting unduly by this arrangement.

## THE BEST BANK FOR YOU Is a Bank of Earth.



## SALE NOW GOING ON.

PRICES FOR THE FIRST TEN DAYS ONLY:

\$35 to \$62 Cash or \$39 to \$69 on Installments, (The \$79 and \$74 Lots all Sold.)

\$2 to \$5 Down, 50 cts. to \$1 Weekly.

FREE LOTS IN CASE OF DEATH  
FREE GUARANTEED TITLES  
FREE LOTS TO BUILD  
FREE LOTS OPENING DAY  
FREE CONVEYANCE

**NO FORFEITURE**  
For Non-Payment  
In case of sickness, loss of employment, or any other reasonable cause.

LOOK AT THE ABOVE INDUCEMENTS which are good for the first 10 days only, and if you will compare our prices and lots with others on the market you will own one or more lots before you sleep.

## NEW ENGLAND REAL ESTATE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE.....HERALD BUILDING, BOSTON, MASS.  
LIMA OFFICE.....MELVILLE'S DRUG STORE, COR. MAIN AND HIGH STS.

## NEW MILITARY DEVICE.

A Tool For Interlocking Recently Tested at Peekskill, N. Y.

A new tool for digging rifle pits quickly so that soldiers shall not be exposed longer than necessary has just been tried and approved at the national guard camp at Peekskill, N. Y., says the New York correspondent of the Pittsburgh Dispatch. The digger is a heart shaped, concave blade of steel six inches deep by five wide. It has two small wooden handles, which are attached conveniently for the use of the soldier. There is a solid sharp point to the blade and a loop by which the digger can be hung over the neck of the canteen.

A soldier throws himself on the ground, takes out his trowel and in a few minutes has a trench large enough for him to lie in, with his earthwork in front, and at the expenditure of very little labor. The whole affair weighs only a pound, so that it is not cumbersome to carry. Officers and men at Peekskill say that it is an excellent invention that should come into common use.

When a woman is down town between the hours of eleven and noon, the men sat her down as a poor house-keeper.

When some women become so excited as to appear foolish, it is said in excuse that they are "so emotional."

Don't complain of the noise made at a neighbors party; it may mean a bad case of sour grapes.

Senator Mason's Daughters. Misses Ethel W. and Ruth W. Mason, daughters of Senator William Mason of Illinois, are studying law in Washington college. Ethel is 24 and her sister three years younger. One plays the violin, the other the piano, and both are good singers. The Columbian Law school refused to admit them on account of sex, and they went to Washington college. In addition to her school work Ethel has a position in the Congressional Library.

There are two sides to a story, and 90 per cent of the public's sympathy is for the man who never told his.

Goshen, Ill. Genesee Pure Food Co., Le Roy, N. Y. Dear Sirs:—Some days since a package of your GAIN-O preparation was left at my office. I took it home and gave it a trial, and I have to say I was very much pleased with it as a substitute for coffee. We have always used the best Java and Mocha in our family, but I am free to say I like the GAIN-O as well as the best coffee I ever drank.

Respectfully yours, A. C. JACKSON, M. D.

When a man settles down in idleness because the world owes him a living, it means that some of his kin will have to pay the world's debts.

**CASTORIA**  
For Infants and Children.  
The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of J. H. P. H. P.

Not lowest price, but what it does, proves cheapest soap.

Fels-Naptha soap does most work, best work, in shortest time, with least rubbing. No boiling or scalding whatever.

Of grocers Fels & Co., Philadelphia.

## A Good Many \$ Are Made in the Mint.

But more have been made and are being made every day in buying suburban land in just such live towns as Lima, than are made in all of the mints in the world, and from all other causes combined.

Half the Lots Already Sold. The Others Going Fast.

This is Your Chance. Don't Miss It.

These are Bed Rock Prices that Can't Be Duplicated About Lima.

NO MORTGAGES  
NO NOTES  
NO TAXES  
NO INTEREST  
NO EXPENSES

LOOK AT THE ABOVE INDUCEMENTS

which are good for the first 10 days only, and if you will compare our prices and lots with others on the market you will own one or more lots before you sleep.

## NEW ENGLAND REAL ESTATE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE.....HERALD BUILDING, BOSTON, MASS.  
LIMA OFFICE.....MELVILLE'S DRUG STORE, COR. MAIN AND HIGH STS.

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We have placed these goods on sale to introduce ourselves more thoroughly to the careful dressers of Lima. Call and make your selection, only one suit to each person, every garment trimmed in first class shape, perfect fit guaranteed.

The above offer is only good till July 1st, and for cash only.

THOMSON & GILLIS,  
THE LEADING TAILORS OF  
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## THE TIMES-DEMOCRAT.

Organ of the Democracy of Lima and Allen County.

Issued Every Evening Except Sunday.

THE TIMES-DEMOCRAT PUBLISHING CO.

OFFICE—TIMES BUILDING,  
No. 221 North Main Street, Lima, O.  
TELEPHONE CALL No. 84.The Times-Democrat  
prints daily the regular  
telegraphic report of the  
Associate Press.

## A MODEL PLATFORM.

The national convention will have to deal with a good many topics that were not touched upon at Columbus. But as far as the Ohio Democrats have covered the ground, they have covered it well.

The Pittsburgh Post is the exponent of western Pennsylvania Democracy, while expressing its views on political questions with independent boldness. In commenting on the proceedings of the Ohio convention, the Post says:

"But it was on the question of platform that the Ohio Democracy showed the best judgment, by placing that state in line with New York, Pennsylvania and Illinois, the four great states of the union, in declaration of the coming fight shall be made on the issue of 1890, and not on academic theories. Reaffirming adherence to the Chicago platform of 1896. It declared new and grave issues have arisen, threatening the safety of free government itself, which should command at this time the most serious attention of all patriotic citizens. These issues are briefly and forcibly stated to be imperialism, announced in the doctrine the constitution does not apply to newly acquired territories, and which of itself leads directly to militarism; trusts come second, as arbitrarily controlling production and prices in the interest of combined capital; and in the interest of combined capital as a monster evil that must be wiped off the face of the land by summary processes. The currency law of the last congress, forming the foundation for a national money trust, is denounced as it should be. If trusts are wrong, will not this be the worst of the brood?"

These three declarations, imperialism, militarism and the industrial and proposed money trusts, constitute the platform of the Ohio Democracy, the paramount issues of the day. They are the issues on which the party will march to victory. The Ohio Democratic platform has recommended more general attention than the platform of any other Democratic state convention so far held, because it is generally regarded as foreshadowing the declaration of the coming national convention on the practical questions of the day, and as indicating an intention to leave "academic theories" for some other occasion.

## COXIE, OLD BOY.

The Toledo Blade, the organ of the Republicans of northern Ohio has the following complimentary remarks to make about the newly elected National Republican committeeman chosen by Mark Hanna's orders at Philadelphia. Yesterday the Ohio delegation to the national Republican convention named George B. Cox as member of the national committee from this state for four years. The vote stood 29 for Cox and 17 against him.

This action was taken by the majority of the delegates to fulfill a promise said to be made by Senator Hanna to Cox, in return for the latter handing over the votes of the Hamilton county delegation in the last convention to secure the nomination of Governor Nash.

One newspaper correspondent, telegraphs to his paper that Cox's election "was accomplished with ease; as a matter of fact it was practically a ratification of the choice of the party leaders of the state." This is entirely too mild a statement of the case. It was simply the carrying out of a corrupt bargain, made by Senator Hanna, in defiance of the will of the best element of Republican voters in Ohio.

Here we have a very clear illustration of the evil of boss methods in politics. The position of national committeeman from the great commonwealth of Ohio is a high honor. The man chosen should be one who has the respect and confidence of the party. Cox has neither. He is a politician; a man who has made politics a business, his means of livelihood. His name is a stench in the nostrils of every decent, self-respecting voter in the state of Ohio.

Mr. Hanna has made a colossal blunder in forcing the Republican party of Ohio to pay his individual political debts. The voters of that party in

Ohio will have none of Cox in their party affairs, and Mr. Hanna should know it. His long domination in Hamilton county is a disgrace which they keenly resent. They look forward to a day of reckoning and it is coming. Every Ohio Republican will do all in his power to roll up a magnificent majority for McKinley from his own state this year. But there are other years coming, wherein national issues will be subordinate in the campaign, and then there will be a most determined effort to rid the party of bosses and bossism, so far as Ohio is concerned.

## ANTICIPATORY NEWS.

Anybody can furnish news of an event after it has occurred, but it requires smooth work to positively forecast the proceedings of a big convention, give them to the public eighteen hours before it happens and not miss a hair's breadth, even to the applause which followed bursts of eloquence. The Lima Gazette this morning, sleepy and stupid as usual, gave to its readers the result of the nominations in the Philadelphia convention made yesterday morning, and their report does not vary in any issue than that which the enterprising publishers of the Times-Democrat gave on Wednesday afternoon before the nomination had been made. Everything worked out in the convention just as we had expected. The shouting, the waving of plumes, the audience carried away with enthusiasm, and all the et ceteras which were detailed, all came along in order just as they were intended and were described in the bit of anticipatory news given exclusively to our readers of Wednesday evening, eighteen hours before it actually occurred.

## THE EVENING PAPER IS THE ONE.

The publishers of the Lima Gazette have become converted to the belief that the paper which furnishes news "not the next day, but the same day" that it occurs is the paper for the people who wish quick action. Now that is just what we have been telling them for the past few years. The evening paper is the one which furnishes the news the day it occurs and does not require readers to wait until next day to hear what has happened the day before. The publishers of the Gazette in an effort to work the rural delivery act on the people makes a confession that the proper theory is to serve the news "not the next day, but the same day," which is a strong argument in favor of the evening paper.

The publication of a number of pictures of men in the Philadelphia North American during the Republican convention there created much amusement among those whose faces were not among those given to the public. In addition to the pictures of Hanna, Platt, Roosevelt, and others in that class, it publishes a lot of others with such descriptive notes underneath as: "He is just an every day, ordinary thief," "this man was in a California jail for eight years," "this is a well known confidence man," "nine years of this man's life have been spent behind prison bars," "here is a well known hotel sneak," "this young man makes a business of darting in and out of hotel rooms, while the guests are at meals." These pictures, sandwiched in with the others, tend to give the aggregation a somewhat mixed appearance.

The organization of a new \$20,000,000 sugar trust in New Jersey imposes upon the American people the burden of supporting two huge sugar monopolies instead of one. Eventually no doubt, the original combination and its new rival will coalesce, and another stock watering job will be in order. Then will follow more independent competition, more sugar making corporations and more consolidations. Where the investment of capital is invited by excessive profits there can be no permanent monopoly without including the great agencies of transportation in the conspiracy.

The taxes this year will not be based on the new decennial appraisal, now in progress. This appraisalment will have to pass through the hands of both county and state boards of equalization before it can be placed on the duplicate, and this cannot be accomplished before 1901.

The postal service frauds in Cuba now show a shortage of \$35,000, exclusive of the \$410,000 worth of overcharged stamps intrusted to Neely, about which there is no reliable information as to what proportion the destroyed stamps bore to the whole.

The Democratic State Association of Clubs in Ohio will be held at Toledo, July 31 and August 1. The Democratic candidates for president and vice president, and other prominent men will be present.

It is said the German voters hold the balance of power in New York, Michigan, Wisconsin and Illinois, and that on the two issues, imperialism and trusts, they will support the Democratic ticket.

Secretary Long's idea of a "reasonable" price for armor plate for our battleships will probably depend upon the armor trust's idea of a "reasonable" contribution to the republican campaign fund.

Tim Woodruff and his vest have gone back to New York with a badly bursted boom packed away in his saratoga.

The Republicans of Ohio should be proud of their new national committeeman—the notorious George B. Cox.

Your uncle Marcus, no doubt, no thinks he is it.

## GREATEST TRADE YEAR

Vast Increase in Both American Exports and Imports.

## PREVIOUS RECORDS SURPASSED.

Exports Will Be Nearly \$1,500,000,000—Imports, Which Also Have Been Heavy, Were Largely Composed of Raw Materials For Manufacturing.

The commerce of the United States in the fiscal year which ends with this month will by far exceed that of any preceding year. Its exports will surpass those of any earlier year by more than \$150,000,000, and its imports of manufactures will exceed those of any preceding year by more than \$75,000,000. Its imports, owing to the demands of the manufacturers of the country for foreign raw material for use in their industries, will also be large. Raw silk, unmanufactured fibers, crude rubber, hides and skins, pig tin for use in tin plate establishments, cabinet woods and the finer grades of cotton and the coarser grades of wool all show a large increase as compared with preceding years. The value of unmanufactured silk imported will be nearly 50 per cent in excess of that of the preceding year and more than double that of the fiscal year 1897. Raw cotton shows an increase in quantity of 50 per cent over 1899, unmanufactured fibers an increase of 25 per cent over 1899 and 160 per cent over 1898, and hides and skins show an increase of 25 per cent over 1899 and 60 per cent over 1898.

It is on the export side, however, that the year makes its greatest record. The total exports for the 11 months of the year amount to \$1,256,214,531, and should the June figures prove as large as those of May, which are just received, it would bring the total up to \$1,400,000,000, or \$173,000,000 greater than the banner year 1899.

As to the details of this wonderful year every class of articles shows an increase. Manufactures, as already indicated, will show an increase of more than \$75,000,000, products of agriculture will show an increase of nearly \$50,000,000, products of the mine an increase of nearly \$10,000,000, those of the forest about an equal sum, fisheries are \$2,000,000 larger than last year, and the miscellaneous class shows a marked increase. Probably the largest increase is in manufactures of iron and steel, though cotton will show a considerable increase owing to the marked advance in price. Nearly all grades of manufactures of iron and steel show an advance. Steel rails in the ten months ending with April, 1900, increased from \$4,500,000 to \$6,500,000, structural iron and steel from \$1,350,000 in the ten months ending April, 1899, to \$2,075,000, wire from 160,000 pounds to 195,000,000 pounds, the increase in value being from \$3,000,000 to \$4,951,000, the advance in price being much greater than that in quantity, and this is true in nearly all grades of iron and steel exports.

Builders' hardware increased from \$6,322,000 to \$7,888,000 and railway engines from \$3,798,000 to \$4,815,000. Wire nails, despite the large increase in price, more than doubled in quantity of their export, the total number of pounds in the ten months ending with April, 1900, being 77,562,000 against 37,336,000 a year earlier. The total exports of manufactures of iron and steel will be about \$120,000,000, or more than 20 per cent in excess of last year, despite the frequently expressed fear that the advance in prices would cause a reduction in exports.

Other lines of manufacture show a large advance. Leather and its manufactures show an increase from \$19,000,000 to nearly \$23,000,000 during the period under consideration, and mineral oils an increase from \$40,000,000 to \$56,000,000, though this increase is chiefly due to the advance in price, the quantity exported in the ten months ending with April, 1900, being 630,000 gallons and that for the ten months ending with April, 1899, 694,000 gallons.

## LITTLEFIELD DUCKED.

Lowered His Head When Hanna Yelled "Low Bridge"

## CALLING THE REPUBLICAN BLUFF.

Proposed Trust Amendment Was a Political Subterfuge—Measure Would Have Been Detrimental to Labor Unions and Kindred Organizations.

(Special Washington Letter.)

By a vote of 154 to 131—33 votes short of the requisite two-thirds—the house of representatives rejected the much vaunted Republican constitutional amendment. Had the Republicans been sincere in their proposition and recognized the self evident fact that constitutional amendments must represent the sentiment and carry the approval of practically the unanimous vote of the people of the United States they would have presented an amendment that could have been adopted.

But the Republicans insisted on narrow partisan action. It must be a Republican amendment or none. The Republican majority of the judiciary committee refused permission to the Democratic minority to either debate or offer suggestions in committee. It even becomes apparent that, under guise of a constitutional amendment directed ostensibly against trusts, a scheme was being devised which would transfer to congress and take away from the states the practical legislative control of all corporations, combinations and partnerships, not only of trusts, but even of labor organizations, farmers' alliances and mutual benefit associations.

Representative Littlefield of Maine was put forward to champion the amendment. A few weeks ago he started the country by his denunciation of the Republicans for stultifying themselves in erecting a tariff wall between Porto Rico and the United States. He gained some brief notoriety by his independent dance on the quarter deck of the Republican candidate, but when Mark Hanna yelled "Low bridge" Mr. Littlefield promptly ducked.

His defense of the amendment was not satisfactory even to the Republicans. It was characterized by the narrowest of partisan animosity, which had the effect, if it had any at all, of solidifying Democratic opposition and defeating the amendment.

It can only be presumed that that was the Republican purpose. It certainly fits in with all Republican action bearing upon the trusts. It is over three years since McKinley entered the White House, yet the Republicans wait until a week of the adjournment of congress to bring forward legislation bearing on the trusts.

The Republicans have allowed weeks of debate on comparatively unimportant measures, yet they allowed scarcely 12 hours for debate on the most radical proposition for amending the constitution that has ever been offered.

It is only too evident that they had no intention of passing the amendment or of its ever securing ratification. It was a political subterfuge pure and simple, designed to fool the country in the vain endeavor to re-elect McKinley in November.

The main feature of the amendment was contained in section 2: "Congress shall have power to define, regulate, prohibit or dissolve trusts, monopolies or combinations, whether existing in the form of a corporation or otherwise."

The Democrats immediately pointed out that this could be made to embrace labor unions, farmers' alliances and benefit associations and offered an amendment narrowing the operation of the section to organizations and combinations of capital, but this proposition the Republican leaders refused even the poor privilege of a test vote, fearing to have their party put on record on so important a matter.

Attention was called to the fact, and by a prominent Republican at that, Representative McCall of Massachusetts, that such an enormous centralization of power over every combination even to the extent of a partnership would subvert the whole plan of government, practically destroy the remaining rights of states and reduce congress to the most corrupt body the world has ever seen.

An amendment offered by the Democrats to make the power of the states concurrent with that of the general government in respect of the proposed amendment was also rejected, and the Republican argument was that it would lead to conflicts of jurisdiction. This argument is puerile when it is remembered that the state have concurrent jurisdiction with the general government in a hundred directions now and a conflict of jurisdiction is almost unrecorded.

For instance, nearly every state has laws against selling liquor without a license, with punishment by fine and imprisonment. The federal government has similar laws covering identically the same offense, yet who ever heard of the federal government and a state being brought into collision over the execution of these laws or the punishment of criminals?

The state of New York and the national government have quarantine regulations affecting the port of New York, yet the two functions are carried on in relation to the same vessels without a sign of friction.

Conceding for the argument that the amendment might be directed against trusts, two further points were made by the Democrats: First, a trust would merely have to take out a charter in Canada to free itself from official scrutiny in the United States and yet be protected in all its property rights and transactions by international law and existing treaties with Great Britain.

Second, that by specific declarations of the power of congress relative to trusts its powers became more limited than in the general declaration of power already reposed in congress in the "general welfare" clause of the constitution and the one giving it power to regulate interstate commerce. By this limitation the means would be put in the hands of corporation judges to destroy the effect of any legislation which might be adopted to control trusts.

The Republicans were almost panic stricken when a proposition was offered empowering congress to tax the trusts irrespective of the constitutional prohibition against any direct taxation not levied in proportion to the population of the several states. This power would have borne so directly upon the root of the trust evil that the Republicans had no intention of permitting it to get before the people in the form of a constitutional amendment.

By the defeat of the Republican constitutional amendment and the striking Democratic analysis of its dangerous character the Republicans have lost one of the principal arguments with which they intended to go before the people. Its spurious purpose has been made too manifest, and very little will be heard upon the stump on the part of Republican orators of this discredited attempt to secure snap judgment on one of the principal issues before the people.

L. A. WATZ.

## CONCERNING TRUSTS.

Bill Could Be Curbed If Existing Laws Were Enforced.

The minority reports on the antitrust constitutional amendment and the antitrust bill reported by the Republican majority of the house judiciary committee severely arraign the majority of the judiciary committee, alleging that the proposed remedy against trusts was formed for party and political considerations and not with any real purpose of dealing with the trust subject.

Taking up the trust question, the report says that when it is found that the chief of those whose duty it is to prosecute offenders against the law persistently "fails and refuses to prosecute any of them the question arises, Are we suffering most from a lack of law or power to make law or from a lack of officers willing to enforce the law? We should not drop into the notion of considering the law futile so long as we are afflicted with executors of the law who will not so much as try to execute it."

The minority says that the arch-enemies of the trusts should be dealt with as are those under the antitrust laws or under "fraud" orders. They should be dealt the same as the lottery and the swindler are dealt the same.

"Our conclusion is," the report says, "that if the existing laws were enforced much would be done toward lessening the trust evil, but those whose duty it is to enforce these laws will not perform that duty."—National Democrat.

## WHAT'S IN A NAME?

Now Is the Time to Exercise Good Sense in Politics.

It is to be regretted that so many Populists are attached so much more closely to their party organization than to the principles it professes to espouse. It ought to make very little difference to a Populist whether Populist candidates are in the field. They would have no chance of election. But it ought to make much difference whether an opportunity to popularize the Democratic party is allowed to go by default.

Within the Democratic party at this moment a struggle between plutocracy and the essential principles of Populism is going on, and every diversion like that of the Populists counts for the plutocracy in that struggle. Every Jeffersonian Democrat drawn away in a wild goose chase for the dubious spoils, the empty honors and the more than doubtful educational advantages of a third party campaign is so much gain for the Whittneys who seek again to climb into the saddles of Democratic leadership and dictation. These are times in politics when good sense is quite as important as good motive.—Chicago Public.

## Tax Special Privileges.

No constitutional amendment such as is proposed giving to congress the power to regulate or suppress trusts is worth anything except for campaign purposes. No legislation can remove or even palliate the evil unless by means of the abolition of special privileges through taxation, and the several states can do that. Without a constitutional amendment congress could build telegraphs and railroads, both of which would greatly limit the power of trusts by preventing discriminations.—San Francisco Star.

## McKinley's Responsibility.

It should not be forgotten that Rathbone owed his Cuban place to services rendered to Mark Hanna in debauching the Ohio legislature. Yet, after making such appointments, President McKinley hopes to be exonerated for the logical consequences, the thievery that followed.—Albany Argus.

## A "Business" Administration.

Hanna said on inauguration day that McKinley's was to be a "business" administration. It has certainly proved to be one, with all the usual accessories of business even to robbing the money drawer.

## The Three M's.

The newspapers are very much exercised over malaria and mosquitoes, but McKinley is worse than either or both.

## Referring to Cuba.

"We are going to make all we can out of it."—General Grosvener of Ohio in Congress.

## PEOPLE OF THE DAY.

The Duke of Veragua, who has been commended by the queen of Spain to present the collar of the Golden Fleece to the crown prince of Germany, is not unknown to this country, but our knowledge of him is not to his credit. Veragua is a lineal descendant of Christopher Columbus, and this fact induced the government of the United States to pay his expenses during a visit to this country and a two weeks' stay at the World's fair in Chicago. He was naturally outraged and displaced to the royalty class by the in-



DUKE OF VERAGUA.

fanta Eulalia, who was also the country's guest at the time. This made the duke sore, but he lingered with us until he was given a very pronounced hint that the government had entertained him long enough and that he was overstaying his welcome. He then went back to Spain and took the first opportunity to say mean and insulting things about the United States. He didn't seem to understand that it was simply due to the accident of birth that he was recognized at all by this government. However, the duke appears to be able to still get around in the upper circles of his native country and manages to carry his burden of debts and decorations with great ease.

## Kobbe Made Governor.

Brigadier General W. A. Kobbe has been appointed governor of Albay province and Catanduanes Island and has also been temporarily placed in charge of the islands of Samar and Leyte. He has been instructed to establish civil



BRIGADIER GENERAL W. A. KOBBE.

government in those places. The principal hemp producing sections of the Philippines are embraced in the territory now under General Kobbe's command.

The transport Hancock bore the governor from Manila to his new post of duty. He was accompanied by a brigade consisting of the Forty-seventh and Forty-third infantry and a battery of artillery.

## The Hon. Thomas Bain.

The Hon. Thomas Bain, speaker of the Canadian house of commons, is the first farmer who has held this high office and is another example of the results of faithful, persevering toil. In 1837, when Mr. Bain was only 3 years of age, his father emigrated from Scotland to Canada and bought a bush farm in the County of Wentworth. Hard work was, therefore, the lot of young Bain, who yet found time to make good use of the neighboring public school and to read all the best available books. To these habits of reading, which have never lapsed, his great clearness as a public speaker is largely due. His parliamentary speeches read as models of the purest and best English. Mr. Bain's advancement from municipal positions to his present responsible office has been natural and gradual, and in the speaker's chair he finds ample opportunity for his ripe experience and acknowledged ability. He now lives in the beautiful town of Dundas, Ont., having retired 12 years ago from active farm life.

## THE STAGE MANAGER

SOME OF THE WOES WITH WHICH HE HAS TO WRESTLE.

The Hard Time He Has When He Is Managing For A Repertory Company—The Annoyances That Attend the Numerous Rehearsals.

"The public knows nothing at all of the hardships of a stage manager," confided an actor to a reporter. "Repertory companies generally close their engagements about the middle of May and from that time until the first or middle of August do nothing. Then they begin rehearsals, two a day. It is then that the hardships of the stage manager begin. The whole repertory of the company is thrown upon him in a heap, and he is compelled to sit up into the small hours of the morning preparing the plays for rehearsal the next day. He takes the manuscript as it comes to him. The manager of the company tells him that there are so many ladies, usually three, and so many gentlemen, usually five, to play the drama. But when the stage manager looks into the play he finds eight or ten male characters and possibly four or five female. But of course he

is a genius and can fix up such a little thing as that all right. He goes to work. He has one man play two or three parts; another speaks the lines of two or more characters as one. Then he draws his lead pencil through other lines. The play is all cut up and chopped to pieces, but don't blame him. He can't help it. There are only three women and five men to play it.

"He thinks he has done his work well. He lays that play aside and takes up another, using his blue pencil and cutting and doubling up characters as in the first. These two plays are then ready for rehearsal.

"But he has no sooner said this to himself than a low rumbling sound is heard in the east. That is the author of the play turning over in his grave."

"The stage manager puts the back of his hand under his pillow, thinking that will retain his ideas of a masterpiece produced. Actors are all superstitious even in small matters, but the rumbling sound keeps up until day light. He dreams—dreams many different dreams, but they are all to one point, and that is of his skill in improving upon the author.

"Then he comes to the rehearsal next day a veritable crosspatch. The first rehearsal is slow and unobtainable to all concerned. It is a mere reading rehearsal whereby the cast locate their positions and get an idea of the parts they are about to interpret. They usually run through about two or three acts and reserve the rest until after dinner, when they finish that play and start upon another. They have 'first rehearsals' of about three plays and then go back to the first. They are generally called for 10 o'clock, but of course in all communities and organizations there are stragglers who are oblivious to the rights of others. The stage manager is mad. Rehearsal starts. The man who opens the scene curtains is at the wrong place, the stage manager says, 'I told you so and so,' to which the actor replies, 'I forgot.'"

"Thus it is all the way through the play. Each actor or actress is troubled by defective memory. The stage manager is mad.

"At the third rehearsal they are expected to know their parts. But no matter how well a person knows his part fully two-thirds of the time he will have to be called when his comes. He is off smoking or telling what a hit he has made in such and such a part or is criticizing the stage manager's ideas of stage business in some manner among his own ideas to the discredit of the others.

"And the ladies are always off in the wings, paying no attention to the rehearsal. Their conversation is usually about dress. The stage manager is more annoyed by the forgetfulness of the ladies than of the gentlemen, for to the ladies he must always be courteous, while to the gentlemen he sometimes uses language which is too pointed to breed respect and good feeling.

"As to the study of the lines, every actor can tell a funny story. They generally study their parts in their rooms at the hotel. Of course they study aloud, and the man in the next room thinks he has a crazy man for a neighbor.

"Soon the opening night comes, and the actors go to the theater to win fresh laurels and each to regulate the others in their respective parts. The first night always goes smoothly.

"They, the memorable rehearsals keep up for four weeks whether needed or not. There is only one thing that will arouse the ire of a comedian more than an extra rehearsal after these four weeks are up—that is to have some of his 'horseplay' cut out."—Omaha World-Herald.

## WANTED.

WANTED—An experienced girl for general housework at 512 West Market street.

FOR SALE, A good 12-horse power steel boiler. In the best condition. Enquire at this office.

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Half Soled, Men's.....	40c
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DR. D. H. SULLIVAN.

DR. D. H. SULLIVAN, DENTISTS.







of the counties of Perry, Franklin, Hamilton and Franklin, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of H. J. Jewett. In 1850 he ran as the Whig candidate against James M. Gaylord, Democrat, in the Thirteenth district, and so great was his popularity that he came within a few votes of being elected against an immense adverse Democratic majority. In congress he took a high rank among the members, and was given a place on the judiciary and other important committees of the house.

#### FRANCIS C. LEBLOND.

Francis C. Leblond was born in Knox county, Ohio, Feb. 14, 1821, and educated himself for a period, during which he saved sufficient money out of his earnings to take a course in the Norwalk academy. He studied law and supported himself by teaching until he was admitted to the bar in 1844, being examined in the supreme court by Edwin M. Stanton, afterward secretary of war.

His examination indicated his thorough mastery of the profession, and bespoke him the brilliant professional career which followed. He located in Celina, Mercer county, and was made prosecuting attorney and called to other important local trusts. He spent the remainder of his life in active practice at Celina, and was held in the highest esteem.

In 1862 he was elected to the Thirty-third congress as a Democrat from the Fifth district, Mercer, Van Wert, Allen, Augliere, Hardin, Hancock and Wyandot counties, and was re-elected to the Thirty-ninth from the same district, and then voluntarily retired to the more congenial pursuits of life as a congressman he displayed marked abilities.

#### EPHRAIM R. ECKLEY.

General Ephraim R. Eckley, a prominent citizen of Carroll county, was born in Johnson county, Ohio, Dec. 9, 1812, and in addition to local trusts, was honored with many public positions by the voters of his county and district, and discharged all the duties imposed upon him with rare fidelity. He was a Whig, and afterward a leading Republican. In the civil war he was colonel of the Twenty-sixth O. V. I., and was made a brigadier general.

He was a member of the state senate in the Forty-second general assembly and was successfully re-elected up to the Forty-ninth, and was a member of the house from Carroll county in the Fifty-first.

In 1892 he was elected to the Thirty-eighth congress from the Seventeenth district, Carroll, Columbiana, Stark and Jefferson counties, and was re-elected to the Forty-ninth in 1894 and the Fortieth in 1896 from the same district. Both in the legislature and in congress he was an efficient and painstaking legislator. He served under General Rosecrans during the civil war in 1861, and under General Sheridan in 1862. He served on the common pleas bench prior to entering congress. He is living in quiet retirement at his home in Carroll county in the closing year of the century.

#### JOHN O'NEILL.

John O'Neill of Zanesville was among the brightest men who ever came to the bar in that section of the state, and had but few rivals anywhere, as an advocate or as a profound reasoner before the courts. His oratorical powers were not only of the highest order, but of the rarest quality of concentration of thought and vividness of expression. In the height of his brilliant powers he could compress more eloquence and pointed statements into an address of half an hour than any man at the bar, and he seldom consumed more than that length of time in his greatest forensic efforts.

He was born in Philadelphia, December 17, 1822, removed to Frederick, Maryland, and afterward to Zanesville, where he entered the law office of Richard Stark, and was admitted to the bar, and entered upon the practice of his profession soon after attaining his majority, and still remains one of the ornaments of the Zanesville bar, respected and trusted by all, and continued until the close of the century.

He was elected as a Democrat to the Thirty-eighth congress in 1861 from the Thirteenth district, Muskingum, Licking, Coshocton and Linn counties, and served but a single term in congress, where he acquitted himself with great credit.

In 1863 he was elected to the Sixty-sixth general assembly as a senator from the combined Fifteenth and Sixteenth Senatorial districts, and was elected to the Sixty-seventh two years later and chosen president pro tem of its organization.

#### JOSEPH W. WHITE.

Of Guernsey county served out a single term in congress, having been elected to the Thirty-eighth in 1861 from the Sixteenth district, made up of the counties of Guernsey, Belmont, Noble, Harrison and Tuscarawas. He was born in Harrison county in 1822, and died in Guernsey county in 1892. He was a lawyer by profession.

#### JAMES A. GARFIELD.

James Abram Garfield was the third member of congress from Ohio elected to the presidency. He was born in Orange, Cuyahoga county, Ohio, Nov. 19, 1831, and died in Elberon, N. J., Sept. 19, 1881, the result of a murderous shot fired by the assassin Quintan, July 2, 1881. His remains lie buried in Lake View cemetery, Cleveland.

"He made his way" in life, and rose to distinction through his own efforts and indomitable will. When a boy he worked on a canal boat as a driver and spent his leisure hours in study. At the time he was in the employ of Governor Tod. In 1849 he entered the Geauga seminary at Chester, and supported himself by doing odd jobs as a carpenter or blacksmith's helper, as opportunity offered. During vacations he did farm and other manual labor, and occasionally taught school.

He entered Hiram college in 1851, and Williams college in 1854, from which he graduated in 1856. He was ordained a minister in the Campbellite church, and after his graduation taught Greek and Latin in Hiram college, and subsequently became its president. He read law with Albert Gallatin Riddle at Cleveland and was admitted to the bar in 1858. He was elected to the senate of the Fifty-fourth general assembly from the Twenty-sixth Senatorial district, Portage and Summit counties, in 1853.

At the breaking out of the civil war he was commissioned Lieutenant colonel of the Forty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and had a brilliant military career, having been made a major general by successive promotions. He participated in the actions at Middle Creek, Ky., Shiloh, Corinth, Chicksawmanga and many other minor engagements, in all of which he distinguished himself. He resigned his military commission Dec. 2, 1863, to take his seat in congress. His health had been shattered, and his friends, without solicitation on his part, had elected him to the national house.

He was elected as a Republican, and at once became a conspicuous figure on the floor of the house, delivering a forceful speech a few weeks after entering the body. His oratory was of a high order, and his arguments were strong and often unanswerable by his opponents.

He was elected in 1862 to the Thirty-eighth congress from the Nineteenth district, Portage, Trumbull, Geauga and Ashtabula counties. He was elected to the Thirty-ninth, Fortieth, Forty-first and Forty-second from the same constituency. In 1873 the Nineteenth district was made up of Portage, Ashtabula, Trumbull, Lake and Geauga, and he was chosen to the Forty-third, Forty-fourth, Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth, always by overwhelming majorities.

During his eighteen years of continuous service in congress he served on all of the important committees of the house, and was, at different times,

chairman of the committees on military affairs, banking and currency, ways and means and others. In 1876 he was chosen a member of the electoral commission which settled the disputed presidential succession between Rutherford B. Hayes and Samuel J. Tilden, and was one of the eight out of fifteen voting to seat the former.

On the 13th of January, 1880, he was elected United States senator by the legislature, but renounced the office before the beginning of the term to accept the presidential nomination, and at the November election of that year he was elected president over Major General Winfield S. Hancock.

In March, 1881, shortly after his inauguration, a bitter controversy was precipitated between his administration and Senators Platt and Conkling of New York, over the appointment of William H. Robertson as collector of the port of New York, and the two senators resigned, as a protest and both stood for re-election and both were defeated, thus inducing President Garfield's action. Inter-party bitterness rose to a dangerous degree, which culminated on the 2d day of July, 1881, when a probably insane partisan named Galtreau fired a pistol shot into the president in the railway station building at Washington, inflicting fatal injuries. He lingered in great agony until the 19th of September, when he died of blood poisoning.

This being the second president assassinated, the horror and indignation of the entire nation knew no bounds, and when he died, all party lines and divisions were washed out by the great flood of national grief.

#### RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

Rutherford Birchard Hayes was the second member of congress from Ohio to be elected to the presidential office. He was born in Delaware, Ohio, Oct. 4, 1822. His father, Rutherford Hayes, migrated from Vermont to Ohio in 1817, and engaged in merchandising in Delaware, but died in 1821.

The younger Hayes removed with his mother to Fremont, or Lower Sandusky, in 1827, where he helped to support himself, and secured the rudiments of an education, and later attended the Norwalk academy. He entered Kenyon college and was graduated in 1840. He immediately fitted himself for entrance into the law school at Harvard, from which he graduated in 1845. He was a Republican in politics, and became a leader of his party in the state.

He was admitted to the bar at Marietta in 1845, and began the practice at Fremont in 1846 as the partner of General Ralph P. Buckland. In 1849 he removed to Cincinnati, where he quickly rose to prominence in the legal profession. He was city solicitor of Cincinnati from 1873 to 1881.

At the outbreak of the civil war a military company was formed from the membership of the Literary club of the Queen City and Hayes was chosen captain. His company was assigned to the Twenty-third regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and he was commissioned major.

He did gallant service in Virginia and West Virginia, and his regiment participated in nearly all the important actions in the Shenandoah valley under General Sheridan, including the battles of South Mountain, Winchester, Cloyd's Mountain, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek. In the meantime he was promoted to the command of the regiment. General Adam Badeau, of General Grant's staff, in his Military History of Grant says of Colonel Hayes: "For gallant and meritorious service in the battles of Winchester, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek, Colonel Hayes was promoted to the rank of brigadier general of volunteers, and braved many general for gallant and distinguished service during the campaign of 1861 in West Virginia, and particularly in the battles of Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek."

He commanded his brigade for more than a year. In 1861 he was elected to the Thirty-ninth congress from the Second district, a part of Hamilton county, and in 1866 was re-elected from the same district to the Fortieth. While in congress he served on a number of the important committees of the house and his counsel was eagerly sought after by party leaders on all perplexing questions.

He was nominated for congress in 1872 against his protests, and was defeated by his Democratic opponent, Henry E. Burton, in the Second district. In 1873, after his defeat, he removed from Cincinnati to Fremont, where he had inherited considerable property, and there he continued to reside during the remainder of his life.

In 1867 he was the Republican candidate for governor of Ohio, and was elected over Allen G. Thurman, Democrat, by a vote of 242,005 to 240,611. In 1868 he was again the Republican candidate for governor, and was elected over George H. Pendleton, Democrat, by a vote of 236,682 to 228,576. In 1875 he was the Republican candidate for governor, and defeated William Allen, Democrat, by a vote of 297,817 to 242,573.

It is a coincidence that General Hayes was the only man elected three times to the office of governor during the century, and on each occasion he was elected over a man who was a United States senator. Allen previous to, and Thurman and Pendleton subsequent to the gubernatorial election. When Thurman was defeated in 1867, a Democratic legislature was chosen, which elected him to the senate.

In 1870 General Hayes was the Republican candidate for president, and carried Ohio over Samuel J. Tilden of New York by a vote of 320,695 to 323,182. He was nominated on the seventh ballot in the national Republican convention which met in Cincinnati, Ohio, June 15, 1876.

In accepting this nomination Mr. Hayes pledged himself, from patriotic motives, to the one-term principle, and in these words:

"Believing that the restoration of the civil service to the system established by Washington and followed by the early presidents can be best accomplished by an executive who is under no temptation to use the patronage of his office to promote his own re-election, I desire to perform what I regard as a duty in now stating my inflexible purpose, if elected, not to be a candidate for election to a second term."

"In furtherance of the reform we seek, and in other important respects, a change of great importance, I recommend an amendment to the constitution prescribing a term of six years for the presidential office, and forbidding a re-election."

A bitter and threatening controversy arose over the election, which required the wisest and most cordial compromise to adjust, so as to avert civil commotion. In a letter to Senator John Sherman, Nov. 27, 1876, Governor Hayes said: "You feel, I am sure, as I do about this whole business. A fair election would have given us about 40 electoral votes—at least that many. But we are not to allow our friends to defeat one orange and fraud by another. There must be nothing checked on our part. Let Mr. Tilden have the place by violence, intimidation and fraud, rather than undertake to prevent it by means that will not bear the severest scrutiny."

The canvassing board of Louisiana, Florida and South Carolina declared Republican electors chosen, and certificates of these results were sent by the governors of those states to Washington. But the Democrats charged fraud, and certificates declaring the Democratic electors elected were sent to Washington. The house (Democratic) and the senate (Republican) then concurred in an act providing for a commission composed of five representatives, five senators and five judges of the supreme court, to have final jurisdiction. The commission refused to go behind the certificates of the governors, and by a vote of eight to seven decided in favor of the Republican electors, and President Hayes was inaugurated March 5, 1877.

The administration of President Hayes, although unsatisfactory to machine politicians, was a wise and conservative one, meeting with the approval of the people at large. By the withdrawal of Federal troops and restoration of self-government to the southern states, it prepared the way for a revival of patriotism and the remarkable material development that ensued.

After leaving the presidency Mr. Hayes lived in quiet retirement at Fremont. He was identified with the management of numerous educational institutions and the public benefactions of the state. He died at Fremont.

President Hayes resigned from the Fortieth congress in 1867 to become governor, and was succeeded by General Samuel F. Carey; and resigned the governorship in 1877 to become president, and was succeeded by Thomas L. Young, the lieutenant governor.

#### REFUS P. SPALDING.

Rufus Paine Spalding, statesman and jurist, was born in Tisbury, Duke county, Massachusetts, May 3, 1798. His father removed to Connecticut and there he attended the Plainfield and Colechester academies, until he was fitted for Yale college, from which he graduated in 1817, and was later admitted to the practice of law.

He went to Little Rock, Arkansas, in 1819, and began the practice at that place. In 1821 he removed from Arkansas to Ohio, and began the practice at Warren. A few years later he located at Ravenna, where he commanded an immense practice for many years, and finally located at Cleveland, where he died August 29, 1866.

In political affiliations he was a Democrat, and was one of the leaders of that party in the state for many years. He was of strong Free Soil proclivities, like Salmon P. Chase, one of his contemporaries, and was often at variance with the leaders of his party on the slavery question. In all other respects

he agreed with it. He was what was known as a War Democrat, at the breaking out of the great civil war, and advocated its vigorous prosecution, acting with the Republican party, but retaining his Democratic views on all the great economic questions of the period.

He was elected to represent Portage county in the Thirty-eighth general assembly in 1853, and was again elected in 1841, and was speaker of the Fortieth general assembly, which met in extraordinary session on the 25th of July, 1852, and adjourned under dramatic circumstances on the 12th of August. The Whig members resigned in a body for the purpose of breaking a quorum in the house, and to prevent the reappointment of the state for congressmen. In declaring the house adjourned Speaker Spalding delivered an impassioned speech in which he declared the action of the recalcitrant members as revolutionary and subversive of law and good government. The re-districting bill had been agreed on by the majority, but there was a constitutional requirement that two-thirds of the members of each house was necessary to form a quorum. Thirty of the members of the house had resigned and refused to answer to their names upon a call of the roll, and the bill remained in a state of suspended animation until the assembling of the Forty-first general assembly, which was overwhelmingly Democratic, when it was duly enacted into a law. The second constitution provided that a majority of all the members elect to either house should constitute a quorum, thus making it impossible for a party minority to break it.

Mr. Spalding was elected a judge of the supreme court by the legislature in 1848, and held the office until 1852. In 1862 he was elected to the Thirty-eighth congress from the Eighteenth district, Cuyahoga, Summit and Lake counties, and was re-elected from the same district to the Thirty-ninth in 1864 and the Fortieth in 1866. He was recognized as one of the ablest men in congress during his services in that body. Upon his retirement he resumed the practice of his profession, and was identified with all of the great material interests of the city of Cleveland up to the time of his death.

#### WILLIAM LAWRENCE OF LOGAN.

Judge William Lawrence of Bellefontaine was born in Jefferson county, Ohio, in 1819. He graduated from Franklin college in 1838. He studied law and was admitted to the bar upon attaining his majority. From 1839 to 1861 he was judge of the court of common pleas in the Third judicial district, and was reporter of the supreme court of Ohio for 12 years. He commanded the Eighty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry in the Civil war. He was first comptroller of the treasury from 1859 to 1865, and inaugurated the system of publishing the decisions of the department for reference. He was the author of several works, among them being the "Law of Religious Societies and Church Corporations" and the "Life and Public Services of John Sherman."

In 1861 he was elected to the Thirty-ninth congress from the Fourth district, comprising Logan, Darke, Shelby, Champaign and Miami counties, and was re-elected in 1866 to the Fortieth, and in 1868 to the Forty-first, from the same district. He failed of election to the Forty-second, in 1872, under a new apportionment he was elected to the Forty-third congress from the Eighth district, composed of Logan, Champaign, Clark, Madison and Miami counties, and was re-elected from the same district in 1874 to the Forty-fourth.

In congress he succeeded in securing the public lands to actual settlers; that Indian treaty suits of these lands should be prohibited, as they were by act of March 3, 1871, thus breaking up one of the most gigantic agencies for engineering the public lands and creating monopolies. On the 7th of July, 1876, he carried through the house a bill, called the "Lawrence bill," requiring the Pacific Railroad companies to indemnify the government against liability and loss on account of the government loan of credit to the companies, as estimated, of \$150,000,000. The railroad companies resisted this, employing Hon. Lyman Trumbull of Illinois, and Hon. William M. Evarts of New York, and others, whose elaborate argument before the judiciary committee was met by a voluminous report and speech by Judge Lawrence, answering every opposing argument.

He ranked among the most eminent jurists of his age. His knowledge of law was thorough and profound, and his decisions became precedents. Previous to entering congress he served with great distinction in the legislature of Ohio, having been a member of the house in the Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth general assemblies, and a member of the senate in the Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth. After retiring from the treasury department he resumed the practice of law in Bellefontaine, and continued to be one of the active leaders of the Republican party of the state up to the close of the century, and was the special champion of the protection of American wool, of which he was a large producer. He died at Kenton, Ohio, May 8, 1893, still in the practice of his profession.

#### READER W. CLARK.

Reader W. Clark was a man of local prominence and held in high esteem by the people of Clermont and adjoining counties. He served in the House of representatives in the Thirty-ninth and Fortieth general assemblies. In 1864 he was elected to the Thirty-ninth congress from the Sixth district, composed of the counties of Clermont, Brown, Highland and Clinton counties. He was a Republican. In 1868 he was re-elected to the Fortieth congress from the same district. He was an industrious, able and painstaking legislator. He was born in Bethel, Ohio, May, 1812, and died May 23, 1872.

#### RALPH P. BUCKLAND.

Ralph P. Buckland of Fremont was born Jan. 29, 1812, in Leyden, Mass., and was carried to Ohio by his father when he was but a few months old.

He lived during his boyhood in Portage county, and was educated at Kenyon college, after which he studied law and was admitted to the practice in Canfield in 1837, when he located at Fremont and quickly rose in his profession. He was a Whig, and attended the Whig national convention in 1848, which nominated General Zachary Taylor to the presidency. He was elected to the Ohio senate in 1855, and served during the Fifty-second and Fifty-third general assemblies.

At the breaking out of the civil war, in 1861, he recruited the Seventy-second Ohio volunteer infantry, and was commissioned colonel. He was made a brigadier general, Nov. 29, 1862, for gallant conduct, and commanded the famous "Buckland Brigade."

He was in command of Sherman's Fourth brigade at the Battle of Shiloh, and participated in the siege of Vicksburg and many other important engagements. He was brevetted major general in 1865, and on the 25th day of January of that year resigned his military commission to take his seat in congress.

He was elected to the Thirty-ninth congress in 1864 from the Ninth district, Sandusky, Crawford, Harro, Seneca and Ottawa counties, by the Republicans, and was re-elected to the Fortieth in 1866 from the same district. In 1876 he was a delegate to the Republican national convention which nominated Rutherford B. Hayes to the presidency.

He was president of the board of managers of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphan's Home at Xenia from 1867 to 1873, and was one of the government directors of the Pacific railroad from 1877 to 1880. For a time he was the law partner of President Hayes. He was a public spirited citizen and was largely credited with building up the city of Fremont.

#### JAMES R. HUBBELL.

James R. Hubbell of Delaware, Delaware county, was a member of the house in the Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth, Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth general assemblies, representing Delaware county, and a member of the senate in the Fifty-ninth from the Sixteenth senatorial district, Delaware and Licking counties.


He served a single term in the national congress, having been elected to the Thirty-ninth in 1864 from the Eighth district, Delaware, Union, Marion, Morrow and Richland counties. He was originally a Democrat, but afterward acted with the Republican party. He was born in Delaware in 1824, and died when past 70.

#### BENJAMIN EGGLESTON.

Benjamin Eggleston was born in Corinth, Portage county, New York, Jan. 3, 1816, and located in Cincinnati when a young man, where he became a prominent and useful citizen, and a man of public spirit and enterprise.

He was elected to the senate of the Fifty-fifth general assembly in 1861 from the First Senatorial district; re-elected to the Fifty-sixth in 1863, and to the Sixty-fourth in 1879.

In 1864 he was elected from the First district, a part of Hamilton county, (To be continued.)



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1	Daily, 7:25 a.m.	7:55 a.m.
2	Daily, 8:25 a.m.	8:55 a.m.
3	Daily, 9:25 a.m.	9:55 a.m.
4	Daily, 10:25 a.m.	10:55 a.m.
5	Daily, 11:25 a.m.	11:55 a.m.
6	Daily, 12:25 p.m.	12:55 p.m.
7	Daily, 1:25 p.m.	1:55 p.m.
8	Daily, 2:25 p.m.	2:55 p.m.
9	Daily, 3:25 p.m.	3:55 p.m.
10	Daily, 4:25 p.m.	4:55 p.m.
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12	Daily, 6:25 p.m.	6:55 p.m.

No.	Arrive	Depart
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4	Daily, 10:25 a.m.	10:55 a.m.
5	Daily, 11:25 a.m.	11:55 a.m.
6	Daily, 12:25 p.m.	12:55 p.m.
7	Daily, 1:25 p.m.	1:55 p.m.
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9	Daily, 3:25 p.m.	3:55 p.m.
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12	Daily, 6:25 p.m.	6:55 p.m.

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4	Daily, 10:25 a.m.	10:55 a.m.
5	Daily, 11:25 a.m.	11:55 a.m.
6	Daily, 12:25 p.m.	12:55 p.m.
7	Daily, 1:25 p.m.	1:55 p.m.
8	Daily, 2:25 p.m.	2:55 p.m.
9	Daily, 3:25 p.m.	3:55 p.m.
10	Daily, 4:25 p.m.	4:55 p.m.
11	Daily, 5:25 p.m.	5:55 p.m.
12	Daily, 6:25 p.m.	6:55 p.m.

No.	Arrive	Depart
1	Daily, 7:25 a.m.	7:55 a.m.
2	Daily, 8:25 a.m.	8:55 a.m.
3	Daily, 9:25 a.m.	9:55 a.m.
4	Daily, 10:25 a.m.	10:55 a.m.
5	Daily, 11:25 a.m.	11:55 a.m.
6	Daily, 12:25 p.m.	12:55 p.m.
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8	Daily, 2:25 p.m.	2:55 p.m.
9	Daily, 3:25 p.m.	3:55 p.m.
10	Daily, 4:25 p.m.	4:55 p.m.
11	Daily, 5:25 p.m.	5:55 p.m.
12	Daily, 6:25 p.m.	6:55 p.m.

## ERIE RAILROAD.

No.	Arrive	Depart
1	Daily, 7:25 a.m.	7:55 a.m.
2	Daily, 8:25 a.m.	8:55 a.m.
3	Daily, 9:25 a.m.	9:55 a.m.
4	Daily, 10:25 a.m.	10:55 a.m.
5	Daily, 11:25 a.m.	11:55 a.m.
6	Daily, 12:25 p.m.	12:55 p.m.
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9	Daily, 3:25 p.m.	3:55 p.m.
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## DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION, KANSAS CITY, MO., JULY 4th.

For above occasion the Chicago & Erie R. R. will sell excursion tickets one fare for the round trip. Tickets on sale July 1st, 2nd and 3rd. Good returning until July 9th inclusive. Train No. 5 leaving Lima at 11:33 a. m. makes close connection, landing passengers at Kansas City the next morning at 8:30 o'clock. For full information apply to F. C. McCoy, agent.

FATAL mistakes are made by those who do not heed the earliest symptoms of kidney or bladder trouble that often end in Bright's disease or diabetes. When Foley's Kidney Cure makes the kidneys well, how foolish it is to DELAY. H. F. Vorkamp, cor. Main and North Sts.

No matter what the original motive of a woman's club, it finally degenerates into a dress parade.

## HOW TO PAY OFF CHURCH DEBTS.

A favorite plan now-a-days is the letter chain system in which the writer requests that the receiver send him a label from a package of Cleveland Cocoa. The receiver therefore obtains full value for money expended, and it costs him nothing but the trouble expended. This is much easier than to solicit subscriptions where no return is given for the contribution. The labels collected are turned in and cashed by the manufacturers who thus introduces his goods to the consumer and saves the expenses of advertising. Those interested might write the Cleveland Chocolate and Cocoa Company of Cleveland, Ohio. They will explain full particulars. It is astonishing how easily five or ten thousand labels can be collected. d&wlm

When a woman is a heroine, the other women are quick to agree that her men folks don't appreciate it.

A fatal policy is to neglect a backache or other sign of kidney trouble. Foley's Kidney Cure is a sure remedy for Bright's disease, diabetes, and gravel. H. F. Vorkamp, cor. Main and North Sts.

Every mother becomes an umpire and her decisions in settling family disputes always favor her boys.

A Monster Devil Fish Destroying its victim, is a type of consumption. The power of this deadly fish is on the nerves, muscles and brain. But Dr. King's New Life Pills are a safe and certain cure. Best in the world for Stomach, Liver, Kidneys and Bowels. Only 25c at H. F. Vorkamp's drug store, corner of Main and North Sts.

A man returned from his trip abroad is very unsatisfactory to his woman folks because he can't remember if the women wore their pendants in front or behind, and hasn't enough hair to show them.

## A Card of Thanks.

I wish to say that I feel under lasting obligations for what Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has done for our family. We have used it in so many cases of coughs, lung troubles, and whooping cough, and it has always given the most perfect satisfaction. We feel greatly indebted to the manufacturer of this remedy and wish them to please accept our hearty thanks. Respectfully, Mrs. S. Doty, Des Moines, Iowa. For sale by all druggists.

This is the season when one cherry can be made to do the work of three in a pie, by leaving the stone and the worm in.

## QUICK RELIEF FOR ASTHMA.

Miss Maud Dickens, Parsons, Kans., writes: "I suffered eight years with asthma in its worst form. I had several attacks during the last year and was not expected to live through them. I began using Foley's Money and Tar and it has never failed to give immediate relief." H. F. Vorkamp, cor. Main and North Sts.

When a man and a woman show a yearning to get off by themselves, encourage it; they have reached that stage when they couldn't say anything, interesting to outsiders to save their lives.

## Children

in school? Then you have often heard them complain of headache; have frequently noticed how they go about in a listless, indifferent way, haven't you?

Scott's Emulsion does grand things for such children. It brings a healthy color to their cheeks, strengthens their nerves, and gives them the vigor that belongs to youth. All delicate children should take it.

Scott & Bowne, Chemists, New York.

## METROPOLIS OF CHINA.

Peking, the Chinese Capital, Is Divided Into Two Great Parts.

## ESSENTIALLY A DOMESTIC CITY.

It Has No Foreign Quarter—Nearly All Houses of Foreigners Are on Legation Street—Walls of the City. Army of China—The Tsung-li-yamen.

Peking, the capital and metropolis of China, is one of the most ancient cities on the globe. Practically it is in the same condition now as it was hundreds of years ago, no progress having been made by the Chinese either in modernizing the city or developing it as a trade center, says the New York Press. The same old style houses and the same old streets, badly laid out and wretchedly paved, bear silent witness to the backwardness of the Chinese nation. While other cities in the far east have taken steps to keep pace with the times, Peking has lain dormant. No foreign capital has been permitted within its walls, and no suggestions for the amelioration of its condition have been accepted. Lying within the great walls that encompass it, it has slept for years, while the rest of the world has been taking gigantic strides to keep up with the march of progress and civilization.

Peking is divided into two great cities, the northern part being known as the Tartar city and the southern as the Chinese city. The former has an area of 12 square miles and the latter an area of about 15 square miles. The Tartar city is surrounded by a wall 60 feet high, 50 feet thick at the base and 40 feet at the top, and the Chinese city is enclosed by a wall 39 feet high, 25 feet thick at the base and 12 feet at the top. Outside these walls the suburbs include, with the cities, an area of nearly 25 miles in circumference. Within the Tartar city lies the Imperial or Yellow City, which in turn contains the Purple, or Forbidden City, crowning the emperor's palace.

With a population of nearly 1,500,000 and growing fast Peking has plodded along on the same old antiquated lines for centuries. It has not even made provision for sanitation, so necessary to the health and welfare of a large community, and the conditions as they exist today are mutually filthy. Standing on an extremely sandy plain, it has no water supply, and what water it does get is never pure. Through many of its streets it would be impossible to drive a vehicle, and after nightfall progress is difficult even for pedestrians, the thoroughfares being lit only by lanterns swung from the doors of houses.

In dry weather its streets are covered with dust, and in rainy weather they are knee deep in mud. The houses are of brick, usually one story, and are roofed with tiles. All the necessities of life are exceedingly dear, and the great majority of the inhabitants are miserably poor. Its manufactures are trifling, and the trade of the city is confined principally to supplying the wants of its citizens.

Peking is essentially a domestic city in that it has no foreign quarter, as have nearly all of the larger cities of the world. Its foreign element consists mostly of members of legations, missionaries and a few merchants. The houses of foreigners are nearly all in Legation street, one of the city's principal thoroughfares, and they are built some distance from each other. It is said that this portion of Peking is the cleanest part of the great city.

Whatever else is permitted to decay and go to waste in Peking, the walls surrounding the city are kept in good repair. They were built, tradition has it, to keep out invaders, and to this day the inhabitants believe that behind these massive piles of brick and stone they are safe from any enemy which may want to attack them.

On the outer faces of these walls at intervals of 60 feet are built square buttresses, and on top of these there are guardhouses occupied by troops. Sixteen gates, each surmounted by a tall tower, lead into the city. These towers are built in tiers, or galleries, and are provided with many loopholes from which fire can be directed toward any quarter.

Kwang-Hsu, the present emperor of China, was born on Aug. 2, 1872. He is a son of Prince Chan and succeeded to the throne by proclamation at the death of Emperor Tung-Chi on Jan. 22, 1875. He was married on Feb. 22, 1889. Kwang-Hsu is the ninth emperor of China of the Manchou dynasty of Tsin, which overthrew the native dynasty of Ming in 1644. There is no hereditary succession to the throne, but each sovereign appoints his successor from among the members of his family of a younger generation than his own. Kwang-Hsu was made the nominal occupant of the throne when he was 3 years old by arrangements made by the empress dowager, and he assumed control of the government in February, 1890. On Sept. 22, 1898, an imperial edict was issued stating that the emperor had resigned power to the empress dowager, who has since retained the direction of affairs. The death of Kwang-Hsu has been reported many times, but it is believed that he still is alive. On Jan. 24, 1900, it was declared by decree that Pu Tsing, a son of the Prince of Tuan, was emperor, and this declaration is regarded as equivalent to Kwang-Hsu's deposition.

The army of China comprises "The Eight Banners," nominally containing about 800,000 men, descendants of the Manchou conquerors and their allies. The number maintained on a war footing is from 80,000 to 100,000. This

force is subdivided into three groups of Manchou, Mongols and Chinese. The Imperial guard in Peking contains from 4,000 to 6,000 men. Besides "The Eight Banners," there is "The Ying Flue," or national army, which consists of 18 corps under a governor or governor general. Their nominal strength is from 540,000 to 600,000 men, of whom 250,000 are available for war. The most important contingent is the Tientsin army corps, about 100,000 strong, with modern organization, drill and arms, employed in garrison duty at Tientsin, Taku and other ports. There are also other branches known as mercenary troops, raised in emergencies, Mongolian and some irregular cavalry, which are of no real military value. The total land army on a peace footing is about 300,000 men and on a war footing about 1,000,000, but the army as a whole has no unity or cohesion. There is no discipline, drilling is a pastime, their weapons are obsolete, and there is no transport, commissariat or medical service. The war between Japan and China a few years ago is still fresh in the recollection of many. In a short space of time the Japanese wiped the Chinese navy off the seas. Since that time, however, China has added several swift cruisers to her fleet.

The Tsung-li-yamen, or foreign office, of China was created on Jan. 10, 1861. It comprises among its members all those of the council of state and six other officials of the highest rank. It controls all the matters with foreign nations. From this office Prince Ching has been retired, and to his place Prince Tuan, who represents ignorant, reactionary interests, has succeeded. This is looked upon as a step backward, as Prince Ching had some knowledge of international relations, but Prince Tuan has none at all. This change also elevates the Manchou element, which is responsible for the policy of seclusion and hostility to foreigners. Until recently the foreign board had three Manchou and five Chinese members. Now it has seven Manchous and four Chinese.

## NEW USE FOR TURKEYS.

Southern Planters Importing Them to Destroy the Grasshoppers.

Several planters of the Delta have adopted a unique method of destroying the grasshoppers which have overrun plantations in Bolivar and Washington counties and threatened seriously to diminish the cotton yield, says the Memphis correspondent of the New York Herald. The old sawpods run, and the inoculation process have proved of little value, and now the farmers are fighting the pest by placing turkeys in the cotton fields. The turkey has a voracious appetite, the insect seems to tickle his palate, and the planters are counting on him to save the cotton crop so far as these two counties are concerned.

This new use has caused a great demand for turkeys. Nearly every commission house in front street has more orders for the birds than it can fill. The farms in west Tennessee, Mississippi and Arkansas, which usually supply the Memphis market with the Thanksgiving day bird, have all been cleaned, and the commission men are now looking to western Missouri.

The fondness of the turkey for grasshopper diet is well known to every farmer in the south, but the idea of utilizing the bird as a pest destroyer on a large scale was never thought of until this year, when all other remedies had failed. There is a farmer near Friar's Point, Miss., who raises a large crop of turkeys every year along with his cotton crop. Two years ago, when the cotton worm and grasshoppers destroyed nearly all the cotton in that section, he had a good crop and a bugless plantation. He attributed the absence of the insects to the presence of his turkeys. Others profited by his experience, and now the turkey is being imported solely for destroying purposes.

The experiment, if it proves successful, will mean considerable money to the planters, as the turkeys will provide a double investment. In addition to destroying the grasshoppers they will fatten themselves and be in a position to bring good prices in the Christmas market.

## Yale's New Policy.

Mike Murphy, the well known college trainer, will wind up his relations with the University of Pennsylvania in June. Next fall he will take charge of the Yale football candidates, and in the spring of 1901 he will handle the track team. In the meantime Jim Robinson, who trained the Yale eleven so well last fall, has been put in charge of the track team candidates instead of A. F. Copland. The latter has sent in an application to Princeton's athletic authorities to succeed Chrystie in case the latter is dropped altogether. The engagement of Murphy by Yale is in line with the policy outlined last year, when it was announced that the athletic advisers had decided to engage professional trainers. With Murphy, Robinson and Nichols, the Boston pitcher, in line, the only professional trainer lacking is in equatics. It was planned to secure Ten Eyck or some other equally noted expert to handle the crew, but at the last moment the powers that be concluded to let Coach Gallaudet have another inning.

## On the Road to Affluence.

The men who ride harvesting machines this summer, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, will do most of their riding in automobiles next fall.

## SCROFULA The Blighting Disease of Heredity.



## SAVE THE CHILDREN.

When my daughter was an infant she had a severe case of Scrofula, for which she was under the constant care of physicians for more than two years. She was worse at the end of that time, however, and we almost despaired of her life. A few bottles of Swift's Specific cured her completely, and it seemed to me that the cure of the disease. I do not believe it has an equal for stubborn cases of blood diseases which are beyond the power of other so-called blood remedies. S. S. S. c



# FATE

## Had Frightful End in Store.

## Just a Wire

But, Primed With an Instant Death,

It Sent Its Life-Taking Fluid Into the Nerves of an Innocent Lad.

A Frightful Tragedy Enacted Last Night in the Electrocution of Eleven-Year-Old Frank Antrim.

The life of Frank Antrim, the eleven-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Antrim of Linden avenue, was ended out in the twinkling of an eye last night by the electric current which passed through his body. The accident was reported to police headquarters a few minutes before ten o'clock, and a quarter of an hour later a Times Democrat reporter reached the scene of the frightful tragedy which had its occurrence on east Dela street just across the C. H. & D. railroad tracks. I was a heart-rending spectacle made more so by surrounding conditions as the disfigured body lay in the mud at the crossing unprotected from a driving rain and the grim scene was lit up by the dim rays of a single lantern.

Details of how the accident occurred were gleaned from the companions of the dead boy who were with him at the time. In the party was an older brother, James, Charles Goodrich, Clayton Sanders and Frank Sanders. All were going east on Dela street and just as they reached the corner of Linden avenue they noticed a sparkling of sparks and fire in the grass on the left side of the walk. The Antrim boy ran to the spot ahead of the rest followed by one or two of the others, but the Goodrich boy yelled for them to stay away, as it occurred to him at once that it might be a live wire. His warning came too late as young Antrim was his eyes on the burning one failed to notice the death trap stretched across the walk and he ran into the wire which must have struck him full in the head.

The shock threw him several feet and he fell face downward in the mud, dead about six feet from the board walk. The other boys were badly frightened and Sanders, forgetful of consequences would have taken hold of the wire to pull it away but he was stopped by one of the others on his hand. Had he merely touched the wire enough volts would have been sent through his body to have killed him instantly.

### DEADLY BOLT

Burned Through Clothing and Cooked the Flesh.

That young Antrim was instantly killed beyond question and although his companions saw his body twitch several times and his head move up and down once or twice, it was only the effect of the current on the responding nerves. Instant relief from his predicament would not have saved him; and even had the shock thrown him clear of the wire, the current that ran its sinuous course through his body was sufficient to have baffled all attempts at resuscitation.

Judging from the burns on the body the first contact of the wire must have been down the right side of the neck and across the breast, just in the position the wire hung from the electric light pole. The boy's shirt and suspenders were burned through and beneath the skin and flesh was cooked. A red and blistered seam ran up and across his neck. The left hand also came in contact with the wire and must have lain on it as it coiled about the body after the fall. The fingers at the knuckles were almost burned through, two of them hanging by mere threads of cooked flesh. There were no other marks on the body.

### POLICE NOTIFIED

And the Body Removed by Undertaker Grosjean.

A. W. Jacobs, the barber, passed a moment after the accident, and after warning the other boys to be careful, hastened to a telephone and notified the police station. Patrolman Roberts, who is acting in the capacity of Lieutenant during officer Wingate's illness, sent a call for Grosjean's ambulance also Coroner Burton and also commu-

nicated with the Electric Light company's office. The current was shut off at the power house at once, but even with that precaution Manager Ed Townsend and Lineman Deck Meyer who repaired to the scene, kept every body away from the dangling wire and tied it up with ropes in such a manner that it left them free to examine into the cause of the accident. Officer Gardner also reached the scene, while on his beat, and found the boy's clothing smoldering. The current had been shut off and he extinguished the flames, also turned the body over and placed it on the grass out of the mud. The group of horrified spectators had increased to a score or more by the time the ambulance arrived and Mr. Grosjean superintended the removal of the body to his establishment where it was prepared for burial.

Coroner Burton had in the meantime issued his orders to have the body removed and asked the electric light company not to attempt to repair the break or interfere with the wires until the situation could be examined into. He also made an examination of the boy's injuries and got such other information necessary to explain all of the circumstances when the inquest is held.

### THE FATAL WIRE

Had Been a "Dead" Line and Its Owners are Unknown.

Superintendent Ed Townsend, and Lineman Deck Meyer made a careful investigation of the wire that caused young Antrim's death and of the surroundings. They found one end of the line attached to the pole near which the tragedy occurred and found the wires that had fallen across the C. H. & D. and L. E. & W. railroad tracks where they had been cut into several pieces by passing trains but they were unable to determine where the other end of the line had been fastened. Superintendent Townsend is of the opinion that the wire was stretched above the tracks and between two poles some time ago to protect the telegraph line from being cut across with the electric light wires which might run from above when washed down by rain or snow. The wire broke at some point not known and fell across the tracks from the cross arm of the pole to lay across the center of the street.

### TOMORROW

The Remains of the Young Victim Will Be Buried.

The deceased was one of Benjamin and Emma Antrim's family of four children, and was a bright lad who was a favorite among his numerous companions. His tragic death was a severe shock to the parents who have the deepest sympathy of many friends. Mr. Antrim, the father, is a well-known harness maker who runs a shop at Central ave. and Spang street. Funeral services will be held over the remains at the residence, 325 Linden ave., at 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon, and interment will be made in Woodlawn cemetery.

### TWO MORE

Raised Bills Were Passed Here on Circus Day.

The fellows who were passing \$1 bills that had been raised to appear like \$10 silver certificates made a good haul in this city. In addition to the two that were passed at Zimmerman's and Riley's saloons, two others have been heard from. One was passed at Adam Staff's saloon and the other at John Seifried's place, on south Main street.

### IN OILDOM.

Two Good Wells Reported From Mercer County.

The Celina Standard says: Two more good wells came in this week to gladden the hearts of the operators in the new field east of town. Well No. 2 on the Feldheiser farm is to be one of the best yet opened up. Strange to say, it made no showing of oil until shot, when the oil flowed in a strong stream. The well was shot on Monday. No. 1 on the S. A. Nickerson farm was also shot on Monday. This well promised to be a gusher even before the nitro-glycerine was put in to complete the work of drilling. It made several flows before being shot. Both wells were being gotten ready yesterday for pumping and everybody was too busy getting things into shape to estimate their capacity. Suffice it to say, that the oil excitement is intense, and the operators see fortunes ahead of them even if the price of oil is going off. The next well will be located on the Green farm on the north side of the road.

F-I-S-H at Townsend's.

# THIRTY

## Witnesses Examined at Celina

In the Investigation of the Dilley Murder.

Millie Quigg, Charles Martin and Clyde McGraw Indicted and Georgia Edwards and Alice Sauer Released.

Concerning the report of the special grand jury which investigated the murder of John Dilley, at Celina, the Celina Observer says: "The special grand jury met last Friday and examined thirty-one witnesses on the part of the state. After deliberating on the evidence most of Saturday afternoon they found a bill of indictment against three of the five prisoners arraigned for the murder of John Dilley at the preliminary hearing: Mrs. Millie Quigg, proprietress of the Lakeside house, Chas. Martin, her bartender, and Clyde McGraw, her son. The two girls, Alice Sauer and Georgia Edwards who were inmates of the house were released for want of evidence that they were accomplices. The two witnesses, May Gallagher and Lillian Potter are still bondsmen with the sheriff for want of bail. We have in short information which leads us to believe that the case will be heard in common pleas court some time in July."

Home Boiled Ham at Elmer Crossley's.

### FINE PIANOS

Sold by Porter & Son, the Old Reliable Dealers.

Porter & Son are doing more business in the piano line than any music store in northwestern Ohio. They have just sold a magnificent Steinway French grand piano case to Mrs. J. J. Faust, of Greenlawn avenue, and a Steinway mahogany case has been sold to the same firm to James Soren, a prominent hardware merchant at Findlay.

Musketeers at Townsend's.

### A NEW CLEW

Which May Lead to Arrest of Other Parties.

Pair of Oars Found That Point to the Person Who Threw Dilley's Body in the Reservoir.

Following up the result of the grand jury's investigations which led to the indictment of Millie Quigg, Charles Martin and Clyde McGraw for the murder of John R. Dilley the Mercer county Standard says that a pair of oars found near O. B. Smith's premises the morning after the murder is now thought may lead to a definite clue as to who rowed the body of Dilley out in the reservoir after the murder and dumped it into the water. The oars were taken away without Smith's knowledge, but they were used and an effort has been made to discover the person who borrowed them.

### WATER WORKS NOTICE.

All property holders, please take notice that their property will be held for all water used by tenants, as they frequently move without consulting the owner or water works office which makes it impossible to keep the accounts in a satisfactory manner. By order of trustees.

205 12th A. J. MORRIS, Sec'y.

Home cooked Veal Loaf and home boiled Ham at Townsend's.

### LITTLE TOT

Travels Many Miles Alone Wearing a Shipping Tag.

Among the guests at the Sherman House yesterday was Lucy Dawson, aged only five years, who had traveled all the way from Russellville, Ind., to this city, alone. Her parents are both dead and she wore a shipping tag that gave her name and stated that her destination was Waynesfield, O., where she will be taken in charge by her aunt.

Order Groceries at Townsend's.

# LARVAE

## Of a New Insect is Doing Deadly Work.

Whole Orchards Being Eaten Up by Them

And the Trees as Well as the Fruit are Succumbing to the Attack of This Late Arrival.

A prominent gentleman of Lima, who is well versed in matters horticultural has observed, during frequent trips to the country, that many of the orchards look like they had been swept by a prairie fire. Particularly do the quince trees show the effect of some agency which is destroying them root and branch, but later in the season the other fruit bearing trees began to lose their fresh color and later their foliage.

It now appears that all are similarly effected and the cause of it all is said to be a small insect, which appeared about here for the first time last summer. It lays its eggs under the bark of the small twigs where the bark is softer than on the larger limbs. The eggs hatch and the larvae bore into the wood, destroying not only the sap which nourishes the fruit but the limb itself.

The eggs do not hatch until warm weather, after the leaves and blossoms are out so that in the early spring the trees appear to be in healthy condition. No remedy has been proposed as yet, but it seems probable that a close pruning of the tree might remove the infested branches and so prevent the larvae from boring further.

The show has brought in lots of country butter and eggs. The Wheeler grocery has good fresh butter by the pound or tub, and eggs by the dozen or case.

### SCHOOL TERM

At St. Rose Schools Brought to a Close Today.

The Parochial schools closed the school term today, and a grand display of the work of the pupils representing the different branches of study are now on exhibition, and can be inspected by the parents and friends of the pupils on Sunday and Monday.

Plenty of Veal at Elmer Crossley's.

### DESPERATE

Character is the Man Who was Captured Here.

Is Supposed to Have Been Implicated in a Murderous Attack Made on a Columbus Man.

Concerning the man who was arrested here on circus day by officer Thomas Brady, of Columbus, and special officer Hugh Patton, Jr., the Columbus Press Post says:

"William Burke, alias James Geary, was locked up this afternoon on suspicion by officer Brady. Officer Brady captured the man at Lima yesterday afternoon. He is suspected of having been implicated with Joe McNulty, now serving six years in the penitentiary, in the highway robbery of William Whitman, near Milo, on the night of December 14. Whitman was found in a ditch in a serious condition from an assault, and investigation developed that he had been robbed of \$183 and a gold watch valued at \$35.

"McNulty was arrested for cutting Morris Jann a few days after the robbery and when searched at the city prison Witman's watch was found in his possession and he was convicted for the robbery."

When you are up town get one of those juicy Steaks at Elmer Crossley's.

### VERY LOW

Mrs. F. J. Banta's Condition is Considered Alarming.

This afternoon it was reported that Mrs. F. J. Banta, of north West street, who has been very ill for some time, was in a critical condition and it is feared she cannot recover.

Fine Dried Beef at Townsend's.

# Reap the Benefits of Saturday Evenings Low Prices.

One of Saturday's Chief Attractions will be a

## Special Sweeping Hosiery and Underwear Reduction.



### Women's Hosiery Reduced!

19c For Women's 40c Fine Gauze Sea Island Cotton Stockings that do not burn the feet; drop stitch, polka-dot. 19c  
35c For Women's 50c and 65c Extra Lisle Thread Hosiery, polka-dot and floral designs, 20 styles; also splendid quality lace Hosiery. 35c

### Men's Hosiery Reduced!

Gents' Fancy Half Hose... 12c. Gents' Russet Half Hose... 15c. Gents' Polka-Dot Half Hose... 25c.

## Muslin Underwear.

Here's the big news again: 10 cent Drawers, 10 cent Corset Covers and 25 cent Night Gowns.

You know we bought enough for, as we thought, the season, but had to buy more because you bought it so fast; and will buy more again if you want it after June.

### Night Gowns.

25c Muslin; V neck; cluster of pleats; ruffle on neck and sleeves.  
50c Muslin; yoke of fine pleats; cambric ruffle on neck and sleeves  
69c Muslin; four rows of insertion and clusters of fine pleats, neck and sleeves trimmed with embroidery, and yoke of many pleats and hem stitching.

98c Cambric; V neck, yoke with pleats and hemstitching; neck, yoke and sleeves trimmed with deep ruffle of lace.

### Petticoats.

75c Cambric; umbrella shape; deep gathered ruffle.  
Muslin; deep cambric ruffle; two clusters of pleats.

### Drawers.

19c Muslin; hem and cluster of pleats.  
25c Muslin; deep hem and cluster of six pleats.  
25c Muslin; cambric ruffle; hem-stitched.  
50c Cambric; lawn ruffle; lace or embroidery and cluster of pleats and inserting.

### Corset Covers.

10c Cambric; V neck  
15c Cambric; low neck; felled seams; pearl buttons.  
20c Cambric; low neck; embroidery.  
25c Cambric; low neck; lace trimmed.  
35c Cambric; low neck; embroidery.

THE METELLUS THOMPSON DRY GOODS CO.

### FIEND

Holds Officers and Prisoners Both at Bay.

Sheriff of Ross County Strings a Brute Up by the Thumbs Until He Consents to Obey.

The Sheriff of Ross county is having a time with Richard Gardner, the big burly negro who was arrested several weeks ago on the charge of assaulting and murdering a thirteen-year-old girl near Austin. Despatches of yesterday stated that Gardner came very near killing two other inmates of the jail in a quarrel over a dinner intended for an insane patient who had been taken to the asylum without the knowledge of the jail cook. Two deputies conquered Gardner with a mace and a revolver and threw him manacled into the dungeon.

His brute strength enabled him to break the shackles from his limbs and he armed himself with an iron bar which he wrenched from the stone wall. As one of the men he fought with passed the dungeon, Gardner thrust his arm through the narrow slit of the door and almost brained him. The Sheriff returned yesterday from a trip to Columbus and although aided by Gardner the brute was finally chained and suspended from the ceiling so that his toes barely touched the floor. He endured the agony for four hours before he begged for mercy and consented to behave himself. Gardner was indicted by a special grand jury for murder in the first degree and his trial is set for July 9th. He is considered one of the most desperate men ever placed behind the bars.

Owing to the rain the 39 cent shirt waist sale will be carried on all day tomorrow. The Metellus Thompson Dry Goods Company.

### DANCE TOMORROW NIGHT.

If the weather is pleasant tomorrow evening there will be a dance in the pavilion at McCullough's park. A large crowd is expected, as the street cars now make regular trips to the lake.

Boiling Beef at Elmer Crossley's.

### ANOTHER

Lima Man Will Soon Go to Manila.

Albert Moser to be an Assistant Surgeon

In United States Army in Philippines - Passes Rigid Examination and Ordered to Report For Duty.

Dr. Albert Moser, the only son of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Moser, today received orders from surgeon general Sternberg, of the United States army, to report at San Francisco for assignment to duty as an assistant army surgeon in the Philippines.

Dr. Moser made an application to surgeon general Sternberg some time ago for examination for appointment as a contract surgeon and was recently ordered to Columbus where he went through a rigid professional and physical examination and passed with high honors. He did not expect to be appointed for at least several weeks yet but will lose no time in reaching the front where he hopes to meet the several other Lima boys who are in the regular army service. He will leave for San Francisco tomorrow or Sunday and will report to the department commander at the military post at Presidio for assignment to a transport that will carry him to Manila.

Dr. Moser has had some military experience as a member of Co. C, in the Second regiment, Ohio National Guards and being a graduate from the Harvard Medical school and from the Boston City Hospital, he is fully qualified to meet the responsibilities that will fall to his lot as an assistant surgeon. He will bear the rank of first lieutenant.

Owing to the rain the 39 cent shirt waist sale will be carried on all day tomorrow. The Metellus Thompson Dry Goods Company.

Dressed Chickens at Townsend's.

### HEAVY DOSE

Given Two Prisoners by Mayor McComb.

S. Manson and Jack Hamilton Each Fined \$13.60 For Yesterday's Escapade.

S. Manson and Jack Hamilton, who were arrested yesterday on charges of disorderly conduct, were arraigned before Mayor McComb this morning and were fined \$13.60 each. They were committed in default of the amounts. George, better known as "Nig" Williams, a young lad who is alleged to have been guilty of the cowardly act of throwing stones at C. H. & D. trainmen and switchmen, was arrested by patrolman W. S. Mills, charged with using profane language. He is still a prisoner.

### OTTAWA

Caught a Number of Lima People Coming and Going.

Hon. Walter B. Ritchie, of Lima, and Hon. M. A. Smalley, of Toledo were in Ottawa, Tuesday.

Miss Emma Kaupp, a teacher in the Lima schools, spent Sunday with her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. David L. Brown.

Mrs. Albert Risser, of Lima, is the guest of Ottawa relatives.

Mrs. Walters, of Lima, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Bailey last week.

Miss Amy Light has returned from Lima for the summer vacation. Miss Lena Bailey has returned from Lima.—Putnam County Sentinel.

**EATING AND SLEEPING.** Food supplies the substance for repairing the wastes of the body, and gives strength. Sleep affords the opportunity for these repairs to be made. Both are necessary to health. If you can't eat and sleep, take Hood's Sarsaparilla. It creates a good appetite and tones the digestive organs, and it gives the sweet, restful sleep of childhood. Be sure to get Hood's.

Biliousness is cured by Hood's Pills. 25 cents.